THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

WITHIN the last few days there have been two cases of suicide, one murder, and another a daring forgery. The suicides are attributed in one case to pecuniary difficulties, and in the other to disappointment in money matters. The murder is mysterious. The forgery is very kutcha. A currency note was forged by a Mahomedan under-graduate and passed to some unfortunates. We have seen the note, and we are surprised that any body was taken in by it. It is so badly done.

MADRAS is to have an elective Municipal Government. The following are the qualifications of the elector:

In order to be a qualified Voter, a person must be of the
(*a.*) male sex,
(*b.*) have completed his twenty-first year,
(*c.*) reside within the division for the Commissioner of which he votes, and have paid for the year preceding that in which he votes taxes, due in respect of such year, to the aggregate amount of not less than Rupees 25.
(*d.*) or have paid for the year preceding that in which he votes, house-tax to an amount not less than 25 Rupees in respect of immovable property belonging to him situate in such division.
(*e*) or have been, for the six months immediately preceding, the occupier of a house in the division for which he desires to vote at a monthly rental of not less than twenty-five Rupees, or,
(*f.*) he may be the Secretary or some other duly authorized representative of any Company registered under the "Indian Companies' Act. 1866," or any Act of Parliament, which has, for the year preceding that in which the election takes place paid taxes due in respect of such year to the aggregate amount of not less than twenty-five Rupees.

It will be observed that the franchise has gone down lower in Madras than what it is in Calcutta.

A PLEADER sends us the following remarks on the Legal Practitioners' Bill:

The bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to legal practitioners is before the Council and is shortly to become law. As presently framed it is virtually a reproduction of the law contained in Act XX of 1865.

Section 11 of the bill provides the dismissal or suspension of a pleader or mooktear if convicted of a criminal offence. Though a repetition of Section 14 of Act XX the rule embodied in it, appears to be very hard and stringent and requires amendment. In the face of it a legal practitioner keeping his cab in the public way and thereby causing obstruction under Section 282 of the I. P. Code will be liable to dismissal if convicted of it. Section 334 of the same code provides for the punishment of persons causing hurt on provocation and what man there is possessing the smallest grain of sense, of honor, who would not some time or other deal out a rather hard blow to his servant or neighbours for using abusive language or doing any other irritating thing? The Section if allowed to stand as it is would not only prove extremely hard but would tend to teach cowardice, to members of the bar. It will train their minds coolly and quietly to pocket the insult and like their black eyed wives make their already voluble tongues the more voluble merely. But it may be said that the occurrence of the words" the High Court may dismiss" does not make the Section so threatening and terrible as it would otherwise seem to be, in the administration of justice in India "May" is often interpreted in the sense of "shall' and the law is often twisted and turned to bring an accused to trouble and tears. The legislature would do mightily well if instead of the words "if convicted of a criminal offence,' they would substitute the words "if convicted of a cognizable offence except offences under Section 334 of the Bengal Police Act—which are also cognizable—and under which a gentleman for driving rashly or for making water by the public street may be arrested without a warrant and convicted.

Section 5 of the Bill gives to High Court pleaders—the privilege of practising in all courts and offices save in such High Courts wherein they are not enrolled. By this Section a pleader of the Allahabad High Court, will not be entitled to plead in the Calcutta High Court, except with the permission of the latter court and *vice-versa*. This restriction the legislature ought to take away and enact the free and unrestrained going of the pleaders of one High Court to another for the purpose of acting and pleading in any Indian High Court they would like The language in all the Indian HighCourts is "Queen's English" and any B. L of the Calcutta University is fairly acquainted with that language and a knowledge of the English and the Indian Statute book which can embolden him to hold his brief before any of our lawlords.

The new stamp law which is to come into operation from next April requires the payment by every High Court pleader of the enormous sum of Rs. 500 as enrolment fee. It will be putting the last straw on the camel's back if in addition they be made to pay a fine of Rs. 50 per year to carry on his profession. The interest of Rs. 500 counted at a moderate rate would come up to Rs. 50 in the year.

WITH REFERENCE to the statement originating in the Lahore paper, that General Strachey has been entrusted with the arrangement of the necessary preliminaries for the Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway Company taking over the working of the Indus Valley State Railway, the facts are that the original proposal on this subject emanated from Sir Andrew Clarke, who arranged the whole of the details with the agent of the Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway Company. The matter was not referred to General Strachey, who has resumed his work as President of the Famine Commission.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT at Mandalay having protested to the Burmese Government it is hoped that the murders have ceased for the present, and that several of the Royal family have been saved. Some of them have been released from irons but are under surveillance. The remonstrances made by the Resident are publicly known. The guard sent up from Rangoon landed on the 22nd and marched up under arms the ministers giving every facility cordially. Still much alarm is prevalent for the safety of the inhabitants.

THE FOLLOWING news has been received from Shiraz:

One day the women assembled at the Government House for bread. Mohamed Reza Khan Beglar Begyee was on his way to the Prince Governor's when they pulled him off his horse and intended injuring him when the Government Sepahees prevented them, on appearing before the Prince Governor, the Beglar Begyee experienced H. R. H's displeasure.

Some thieves of the Bahr-ud-lun tribe were brought into the Town. The Governor-General ordered them to be whipped and made them over to the chief of the tribe with a warning that if they offended again they would be more severely punished.

Telegraphic orders have been received that His Majesty the Shah has given the Government of Zeyd to the Zilus-Sultan in addition to Ispahan.

Two persons in the city used to instigate people to make disturbances, the Beglar Begyee seized them and sent them to the Governor, one was severely bastinadoed and the other's ears were cut off.

Owing to want of rain there is much confusion at the Bakeries. Many persons in the city remain without bread at night. Grain of every description is dear. On 8th Muharram good rain fell for 4 hours, people have been re-assured, bread has become plentiful at the Bakeries, but prices continue dear as before.

The Prince Haji Mohamed-ud Dowlah has made a vow that if rain fell he would give food to the Darvishes at the tomb of Khaja Hafiz. On the 12th H. R. H. went to the tomb of Khuza Hafiz and fulfilled his vow.

Some shops in the Bazar-i Haji and Bazaar of Shoemakers caught fire but no lives were lost.

The Government have given orders that daily 100 Mans wheat and 200 mands barley should be made into bread, specially for the Jews and Shirazees who could not obtain breads; notwithstanding the rainfall prices of grain have not fallen. Wheat by order of the Government is sold at 40 krans per cent mands, but in the country prices range from 50 to 60 krans. Barley is ordered to be sold at 20 krans per cent Mands, but 30 krans is the ruling price and the other grain is in same ratio.

Letters from Behban convey news of 2 or 3 earthquakes but no damage has been done.

TUESDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL MACHINE seems to be coming to a dead-lock. The drainage contract is in sublime suspense, and the Bombay papers ask how is this complication to end. The executive power is vested in the Municipal Commissioner. The law provides:

The entire executive power and responsibility for the purpose of this Act shall be vested in one Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the Government for a term of three years and shall be eligible for reappointment, provided that he shall always be removable from office by the Government for misconduct, or neglect of, or incapacity to perform his duty, *and shall be removed from office by the Government on the votes of not less than forty members of the Corporation recorded at a special General Meeting of the Corporation.*

The *Bombay Review* remarks:

All arrangements are in order for going on with the work, but the Municipal Commissioner blocks the way. Backed by certain prejudices, he refuses to have the work done by contractors with whom a majority of the Council and probably nine-tenths of the Corporation are satisfied. This is the deadlock. Therefore let the Corporation apply the remedy the law has provided and the course will be clear at once. It will be observed that the ordinance "shall be removed' has nothing whatever to do with any of those unpleasant suppositions which apply to the other ordinance—"shall be removable from office by the Government.

Under the Calcutta Act the Chairman is "removable," but under the Bombay Act he *shall be removed.* This is the difference between the two Municipal Acts.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW says that distress among the agricultural population of Broach and the surrounding villages is still increasing. Mr. Collector White, probably moved by the piteous sights that he encountered in all directions, is said to have submitted to Government the desirability of remitting part of the non-agricultural tax. But instead of the cordial approval which his humane suggestion merited, he is said to have received a rebuff. We stated last week that in China the remission of taxes has been one of the very first measures in the famine tracts.

WE ARE sorry to learn that Dhandhuka in Gujarat has been three times visited by locusts, and its fields laid waste. People have taken to eating grass roots of trees, &c., children of tender age and in a shocking state of health are being deserted by parents. Neither the monsoon nor the spring crops can be of any account. And, all this distress notwithstanding, the "agricultural cess" is being raised rigorously.

MR. BATTEN, a young Assistant Magistrate at Rangoon, has been sued by a Chinaman for Rs. 2,000 damages for illegal arrest. The case has excited a good deal of interest there, and will be heard by the Judicial Commissioner.

GENERAL GRANT of America has received a princely reception in Bombay. It is stated that he will visit Allahabad, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, Bhurtpore, Joypore, Delhi, Umballa, Simla, Lahore, Benares, Patna, and Calcutta. These places have been marked out for him by Lord Lawrence. At Calcutta he embarks, probably, in a United States frigate, for Japan, and the Sandwich Islands. The General has received an invitation from the Duke of Buckingham to visit Madras.

THE SUPERVISION of the Press costs Russia nearly £25,000 a year. The Press bureau in India including the establishments in the several provinces for translations from the Vernacular papers we believe comes to about a lac of rupees per annum.

ACCORDING to Hubner's statistics, the United States have by far the largest proportionate number of children in elementary schools, and Russia the lowest. The figures show that for every 10,000 inhabitants in the United States, the number of children in elementary schools is 2,180; in Germany, 1,500 children out of every 10,000 inhabitants; 890 in Austro-Hungary; 800 in Great Britain and Ireland; 990 in France; 789 in Russia, and only 150 for every 10,000 of all ages in Russia.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION. A lady, representing herself to be the widow of a deceased nobleman, has been arrested by the Paris police on a serious charge. She admits having obtained possession of a number of illegitimate children, who would otherwise have been placed in the Foundling Hospital, by telling the mothers that they would be well brought up in the houses of persons of wealth and distinction. She confesses that she took the children to London, but absolutely refuses to say what became of them.

THE PRESENT consumption of alcoholic liquors in the United Kingdom is said by a writer in the London *Daily News* to be more than double that in the United States, considering the difference in population. The thirty-three millions of the former drink £142,000,000 a year, while the forty-five millions of the latter drink £93,000,000.

IT IS said that a rival to india-rubber has been found in the milky sap of the Bally tree growing on the Amazon and Orinoco in South America. Much of it has already gone into market as guttapercha, but the new gum possesses certain qualities which render it superior to guttapercha, and will doubtless be sold under its own name, Balata.

WE READ that there are 272 telephone stations under the direction of the German Post-Office authorities. The instruments work perfectly over lines fifty kilometres long—say thirty two miles.

A RECENT number of the *Republique Francaise* gives an account of the great publishing house of Hatchette & Co. According to the writer this firm has the largest bookselling business in the world, turns over some fifteen million franks a year, publishes a book a day, employs 5009 persons, and exports yearly 200,00 packages.

A RADICAL PAPER thus compares the financial policy of the Liberal and Conservative Governments:

The reductions effected during fourteen Liberal years by means of surplus revenue have been as follows;—Sir George Cornewall Lewes. £2,429.000; Mr. Gladstone.£14, 533.000; Mr. Lowe, £15 644 000 making a total of £32306.000 and average of above £2.300,000 a year. The reductions effected during the three Tory years were—Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Ward Hunt £1189,000 total £2,294,000 but the bulk of this latter was paid off in the year 1867-8 by means of the surplus revenues of the preceding Liberal year while Mr. Ward Hunt left as a legacy to Mr. Lowe deficits amounting to £4,000 000 which were an addition to the debt so that it was increased during those two years at yearly

the same rate that it had been reduced during the fourteen Liberal years.

THE FINANCIAL Reform Almanac gives the following history of the National Debt of England :

		£		£
1688 Year.	The "King's Debt" at the accession of			
	William III.	664,264		
	Anne	12,767,225	Increase in 14 years	12,102,962
1703	The "National Debt"	35,175,460	" 12 "	23,408,235
1714	"	58,523,023	" 13 "	16,347,563
1737	"	102,014,018	" 33 "	49,490,995
1760	"	834,900,960	" 60 "	732,886,942
1820	"	784,803,997	Decrease in 10 "	50,196,963
1830	"	787,529,114	Increase in 7 "	2,725,117
1837	"	777,781,596	Decease in 41 "	9,747,518
1878	Funded £700,843,007. Unfunded £20,603,000			
	Estimated Capital of Annuities £46,335,589			

THURSDAY 27TH FEBRUARY.

AT YESTERDAY'S sitting of the Vice-regal Council Mr. Stokes presented the Select Committee's Report on the Bill to authorise the destruction of useless records in the courts of British India. Sir Andrew Clarke presented the final report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways in India, reserving his remarks on the measure to a future occasion. Sir John Strachey moved for the introduction of a Bill to amend the Presidency Banks Act of 1876. Mr. Hope expressed satisfaction at the introduction of the measure. The Council adjourned for a week.

THE BRITISH Resident at Mandalay telegraphs under date the 23rd instant. He hopes that murders in palace have ceased. Several women and children, family of late king, have been saved. The Resident's first remonstrance elicited a reply to the effect that these domestic affairs did not concern foreign powers, but the ministers subsequently made verbal excuses alleging necessities of state. Rumours of disturbances and insecurity to foreigners at Mandalay. Flotilla steamer will be at Mandalay and armed vessel *Irrawaddy* is ready at Thayetmyo to proceed to Mandalay at a summons from Resident. Arrival of guard has already been reported, with this protection safety of Europeans at Mandalay is ensured.

MAHARANI SHURNOMOYE has acknowledged in the following handsome terms Babu Peary Chand Mitter's new Bengali work, being biographical sketches of some ancient Hindu women :

I received your much esteemed letter as also your very excellent work. I have perused the latter several times and each time I perused it I was delighted and amused in the highest degree. To say the least the work is worthy of the hand it came from and will add to the many ornaments of Bengali literature. I need hardly remark that to my sex for whose particular benefit it has been written the work is an acquisition.

Allow me to request your acceptance of the enclosed sum of Rupees 50 fifty as the price of 100 copies of your work, the disposal of which I leave entirely to you. The only thing I hope is that you will distribute them to my country-women. As to the selection of persons, I repeat it is left to your decision.

Babu Peary Chand has sent 25 copies of the work to the Maharani for distribution among zenana ladies in Berhampore and 75 copies to the Director of Public Instruction for distribution among the pupils of female schools in this city.

IT WAS stated on the authority of the *Golos* late in December last that on the arrival at St. Petersburg of the Chinese Mission, which was then shortly expected, the frontier question would be carefully considered and that the cession or rather retrocession of Kuldja, notwithstanding certain statements of the press was not even contemplated. The same paper states that General Kauffman was expected at St. Petersburgh to take part in the negociation.

THE RECOGNITION by the Indian Government of Mr. Dinshaw as Vice-Consul for Spain at Aden has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government. Mr. T. R. Cooke has been similarly confirmed in the appointment of Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway, Denmark and Holland at Akyab.

THE LONDON GAZETTE of the 14th January contains a notice given by the French Government to terminate on the 1st January 1880, the commercial treaties now in force between England and France.

THE ST. PETERSBURGH GAZETTE of the 27th December and the *Russki Vedomisti* of the same date, both violent Slavophil organs, give expression to the following opinions with respect to the successful issue of England's policy in Central Asia. The former journal says :

"England, in the person of her ministry, is celebrating a victory—a victory so complete, that the authors of it are unable to disguise their delight within the bounds of diplomatic etiquette, * * * * * * There can be no doubt that Lord Beaconsfield had shown himself a very able Statesman, and one who is capable of gauging the spirit and resources of his opponents and of profiting by circumstances without shedding one drop of English blood. He took advantage of our victories to place England in Suzerain relations towards Turkey and secured guarantees beside which our acquisitions, bought at so high a price, bear no comparison whatever. And by a bold stroke for which thousands of Indian Militia-men have paid with their lives, he obtained for his country a commanding position in Central Asia, a position we have strived to secure for the last fifteen years. Apparently he played his game with perfect confidence, knowing his adversaries cards and feeling assured that not one of his bold moves would be opposed."

THE RUSSKI VEDOMISTI expresses itself somewhat similarly : "Let us," it says, "give the English their due ; they know how to obtain what they want notwithstanding circumstances apparently unfavorable for the attainment of their object. Such for instance is the present military and political success of the Affghan expedition, which admits of hardly any doubt. The English knew with whom they had to deal and did not hesitate to punish the Amir for his unpleasant hospitality to the Russian Mission. Events have justified Lord Beaconsfield's policy and the result which he sought will be obtained. In this manner the English, in the long run, have profited by our policy in Central Asia to make out of it a weapon against ourselves. This they have succeeded in doing by compelling the Amir to pay dearly for the hospitality he afforded the Russian Mission."

THE GOLOS also publishes an article contrasting the policy of England and Russia in Central Asia, and strongly advocating all abstention of Russia in the war between England and Afghanistan. It also condemns an "aggressive policy in Central Asia, the heavy cost of which has to be borne by the impoverished Russian nation, whose interests are moreover, opposed to such a policy." This article is remarkable as showing a sudden and entire change in the tone and opinions which have hitherto characterised the *Golos*.

SNOW IS REPORTED to be falling on the Shuturgardan.

FRIDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY.

IT IS SETTLED that His Excellency the Viceroy leaves Calcutta for Lahore on the 13th March. The President in Council and the rest of the staff of the Government of India will stay in Calcutta till a later date.

WE HAVE received the following letter regarding the new scheme of grading the subordinate educational establishment in Bengal :

You have said a good deal yourself about the grades in the Education Department : some of your contemporaries also have written stinging leaders on the same subject. More or less, you have all with one voice condemned the scheme such as this. There is, however, one point in the Government Resolution itself which you ought to have noticed, but which seems somehow to have escaped you all. It is this : "That scheme (the scheme proposed by Mr. Atkinson in 1867) not only involved an excessive increase of expenditure, but was more extensive in its scope than the requirements of the educational department really demand. This is as much as to say that Mr. Atkinson was a big fool, that he did not know what he was about, and that he attempted to waste more Government money than was needed. Mr. Croft has done just what was wanted and in a very wise and economical manner, so wisely and economically indeed that the Government fully believes that his scheme "would have a marked effect in increasing the efficiency of the *entire* department." Let us see what he has done.

1. He has graded 316 men out of about a thousand employed in the department.

2. He has held out to 190 of these 316 the prospect of a substantial increase of pay at the end of five years from August, 1879. We hope, poor men ! they will live to enjoy the full benefit of it and bless him, as indeed who could ever have done so much for them !

3. To make the scheme, niggardly as it is, as comprehensive in its range as possible. Mr. Croft has taken in 16 clerks employed in education offices, though he knew very well that clerks had as little to do with instruction as the undertaker or the sailor.

4. Mr. Crofts *means* to give to 13 men an increase of 5 Rs. and to 9 more 10 Rs, for aye. Such unbounded liberality the department could never expect from any one else.

5 To shew that he looks with an equal eye on all, young and old. Mr. Croft has not excluded those (16 in number) who have completed the full term of their service (30 years) and will shortly retire.

To summarize then there are 190—(16+13-916) =136 men who are to be D. V. substantially benefited at the end of six years more.

The best part of the fun, however, is that when there is a vacancy, no one gets the pay of the vacant office at once and the result is an enormous saving. Suppose for instance A drawing Rs. 500 dies or retires.

B.	drawing	400	goes up, getting	420,	saving	80
C.	...	300	... ...	320	...	80
D.	...	200	... ...	220	...	80
E.	...	150	... ...	160	...	40
F.	...	100	... ...	110	...	40
G.	...	75	... ...	80	...	20
H.	...	50	... ...	55	..	20
						360

One single vacancy thus leads to a saving of Rs. 360 a month or 4320 a year ! So that if in any year, there should be five such vacancies, the Government would not have to pay a pice as five times Rs. 4320 could give us very nearly the amount which Government means to assign for grade-purposes.

Yes, all these feats Mr. Croft has achieved and he certainly deserved the thanks of Government for the exceedingly clever manner in which he has managed matters. We only wish the Resolution had contained no reflections of any kind direct or indirect on one now unfortunately no more, but one who in the estimation of all who knew him was without doubt the best and ablest Director Bengal ever had or is likely to have again.

"—That it should come to this.
But two months dead ! nay, not so much, not two.
So excellent a king ; that was to this.
Hyperion to a satyr—"

N. B For sundry other things in connexion with these grades the reader may refer to the *Bengalee* of the 15th February.

THE Government of Russia is described to be despotism tempered by assassination. We hope this principle will not come into vogue into our native states. We are sorry to read that Mr. Sashia Sastri, Minister of Pudocotah, was threatened with assassination for proposing certain reforms distasteful to some parties. We hope an example will be made of the cowardly intriguers.

MADRAS had lately by no means an edifying spectacle of the local Advocate General standing in the Police Court as prosecutor of a brother counsel for calling him a short-term Barrister. The defamer was fined, and the fair name of the Advocate General was assessed at Rs. 200.

THE ENGLISHMAN learns from Kabul that Shere Ali, in reply to a communication from Yakub Khan has instructed that chief to abstain from further diplomatic correspondence with the English, and to avoid attacking the British troops, except in case of their advancing upon Cabul. The Amir is further represented as stating that his communications from Russia are most consolatory, and that that Power is assisting him with money. In confirmation of the latter statement, it is added that seven boxes of gold coin, received by Shere Ali from the Russian Prince (?) at Samarkand, have been forwarded to Cabul, to Yakub, who, on their arrival, distributed ten thousand tilas among the Mullas and Sayuds of Kohistan. The story of the gold coins is, probably mythical ; but there is a wide-spread belief among the Afghans that the Amir is being assisted not only with money, but with war materials, from Russia.

THE KANDAHAR correspondent of the *Pioneer* has the following :

"The chief incident that has occurred since I last wrote, has been an attack by fanatics on our camp, which is outside the city walls, near the old cantonments. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, five or six Pathans, supposed to be Atchakzais, drew their weapons and rushed through the camp, cutting and stabbing every one they came across. There was, of course, a scene of considerable confusion, and a good many stray Martini-Henry and revolver bullets were flying about the camp. The fanatics were all killed, but not before they had severely wounded three or four British soldiers and two camp-followers ; one British soldier was killed and two others and a camp-follower badly wounded, one dangerously, by bullets which, I am afraid, there is too good reason to suppose were fired by our own people. They were all fine, well-made young fellows ; but it is not known where they came from, though it has been suggested that they belong to some of the Atchakzai villages burnt by our troops in the Peshin and Kadani valleys."

This sort of disturbances cannot be avoided so long as the British troops will occupy the soil of Affghansthan.

SATURDAY, 1ST MARCH.

A SOCIETY has been established entitled the Society of Telegraph Operations in India. Its object is to invite persons in the Signalling grade to enrol their names and to contribute their assistance to the successful carrying out of the objects of the Society.

THE FOLLOWING Indian gentlemen have been called to the bar : Mr. Rishibar Mukerji and Mr. Wopendramohun Das, of the Inner Temple, and Mr. Nandalal Haldar, of the Middle Temple. Mr. Mohammed Hosseln Hakim has satisfactorily passed an examination in Roman Law.

THE FOLLOWING gentlemen have been appointed examiners for the ensuing University Examinations in Calcutta :

F. A. AND B. A. *English*.—K. Deighton.—Agra College,—Dr. M. A. Sherring,—Benares College *Sanskrit*.—Mohesa Chunder Nyaratna.—Dr. K. M. Banerjee.—*History*.—Mr. J. W. McCrindle,—Patna College—W. C. Fyfe—Free Church Institution—*Mathematics Natural Philosophy*—A W Nash—Presidency College J Elliot—Do *Mental Moral Science* A E Gough—Presidency College Dr A F Hoernle—Cathedral College—*Physical Science and Chemistry*—W Booth—Presidency College—Rev Father Peneranda—St Xaviers College—*Botany* Dr. G King *Greek, Latin, for* F A B A *and Entrance*—A E Edwards—Presidency College—J Edwards—General Assembly's Institution.

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ENTRANCE—*English* W H Poulson—Presidency College—W H Wright—Muir College—Rev J Hector—Free Church Institution—R Bell—Cathedral College—*Sanskrit Bengali*—Syama Churn Mookerjee—Presidency College—Jogendra Nath Banerjee—Cathedral College Beeressur Chatterjee—Ram Goti Nyaratna—*History Geography*—Rev. Lall B De—Hugli College Sanskrit College—R. Parry—Presidency College J S Shalter—Do—Dr P K Ray—Dacca College—*Mathematics* J H Gilliland—Presidency College—S F Downing—Do—M Mowatt—Dacca College—J F Riden—Ly Martinere—*Arabic Persian*—Drs Leitner, Jarrot; *Hindee Uria* Dr K M Bannerjee.

THE HOME RULE PARTY of Ireland have carried the day to a certain extent by their obstructiveness. The Irish Intermediate Education Act, admitting the Convent Schools and those of the Christian Brothers—schools exclusively attended by Roman Catholics—to a full participation in the Irish educational grants, is a first instalment of the concessions made by the Conservative Government to Catholic claims. Other concessions are in store. So obstructiveness does pay in England.

THE EURASIAN ASSOCIATION took the Lieutenant Governor to task for saying at St. Xavier's College that if the Eurasians did not succeed in getting employment it was because they were wanting in backbone. In reply the Secretary to the Government of Bengal writes:

What the Lieutenant-Governor intended to point out in the passage in his address to the pupils of St. Xavier's College, to which you refer, was that the training of Eurasians and their general physique and temperament seemed hitherto to have served to disqualify them for certain pursuits. Admission to the Licensed Pilot Service was in 1861, made open to all who had served some years at sea, but, so far as the Lieutenant-Governor knows, Eurasian youths have not taken to a seafaring life in the mercantile marine, or attempted to face the preliminary training necessary for a licensed pilot. In default of qualified candidates on the spot, Government has decided on bringing its leading from the training ships in England.

2 It was never contemplated to admit lads from school direct on board the pilot brigs. Such lads would never be of any use. The first step, therefore, which the Association should take should be to induce some of the members of the community to which they belong to enter the mercantile marine, and serve as apprentices on board-ships as European boys now do For, until it is shown that Eurasian lads of education take to the mercantile marine or the navy as a profession, it is hopeless to expect that any alteration can be made in the arrangements under which Government draws its pilots from the class that is destined to recruit the navy and mercantile marine at home.

We hope this correspondence will stimulate the Eurasian youth to increased exertion.

THE FOLLOWING gentlemen have been appointed Honorary Magistrates of Calcutta:

The Hon'ble A Inglis, Mr G Yule, Mr J Murdoch, Mr E A Thurburn, Mr G F Mowburn, Mr J W Farrell, Mr J Martin, Mr D J Zemin, Mr E Lindstedt, Mr J R Napier and Mr Hickie, Babus Sham Churn Laha, Kali Nath Mitter, Kali Prosunno Ghose, Amirto Nath Mitter and Haji Nur Mahomed.

IT IS worthy of record that a Punjabi, Naryan Das, brought up in the Lahore College, stands first in the order of merit in English in the Honor examination in the Calcutta University this year.

THE PIONEER is discussing the question of social intercourse between Europeans and Natives. A Covenanted Civilian makes a valuable contribution on the subject. He thus impresses upon his brother officers the duty of mixing with the Natives of the country. He writes:

"It is absolutely necessary that officials should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with Native feeling, and this can well be done by familiar daily intercourse. It is a duty second to none that they should always receive Native visitors, even when they are tired, and would sooner be playing duels with their wives If Native habits of calling are inconvenient which, I think, is capable of being reduced to very small dimensions, must be submitted to. I should like to add a few words on the class of Natives who have received an English education. Were I to call those with whom I am acquainted, insolent or presumptuous, I should be guilty of a cruel libel. If I have a fault to find with them, it is that they regard ourselves and our civilization—the new civilization which they are attempting to enter—with an exaggerated admiration. When, in an attempt to assume manners which are foreign to them, they fall occasionally into trifling solecisms is it generous, is it ordinarily humane to repay them with rudeness? I must add that, with their black coats and polished leather boots, they appear to me to have very often acquired a genuine respect of uprightness and justice which is likely to be of incalculable service to their country."

A kindly feeling will smooth down all ruggedness of manner.

WE ARE informed that an Agent from Burma has started for Calcutta with credentials from the King to the Viceroy. The mother and the sister of the Prince Nyoungyan now a refugee here are believed to have escaped being killed in the recent massacres.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Statistics of British India for the Judicial and Administrative Departments subordinate to the Home Office. 2 Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. X. December, 1878. 3. The Madras Journal of Literature and Science for 1878. Edited by Gustav Oppert, Ph D. 4. Report of the Committee of the Calcutta Trades' Association for 1878. 5. Calendar of Mail Steamer Departures from Bombay and collection of Time Tables relating to the principal steamer mail services &c. for 1879. 6. Journal of the National Indian Association, No. 98, February, 1879. Administration Report of the N. W. P. for 1877-78.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London. February 22.—Advices dated Capetown. 4th instant, say that the British Forces were on the defensive but the Zulus were not making attacks. Colonel Pearsons column is in an entrenched position at Ekowe. Lord Chelmsford and his staff are going to join him. The native contingent of troops is to be disbanded.

24*th*.—Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, has been authorized to express to Lord Chelmsford the sympathy and confidence of the Queen.

24*th*.—The Secretary of State for War, in reply to a question in Parliament, said that the Maharajah of Cashmere had not been instructed to carry out military operations at Chitral in the Hindu Kush nor to co-operate in the ratification of the frontier.

26*th*.—In consequence of the recent disturbance in Alexandria, English and French frigates have gone thither to watch events. The Prince Imperial intends to proceed to Natal to witness the campaign against the Zulus. The *Times* in a leading article to-day, announces that it has reason to believe the Colonists in South Africa will adopt the system of Federal Government. The first call of the Glasgow Bank has yielded a total of two millions sterling, it is announced that the liability of the Bank has diminished, while the assets have increased and full payment is expected. The troops-ship *Jumna* has arrived Consols 96¼.

London February 28.—Her Majesty the Queen will visit Italy incognito about the end of March, and make a short stay at Lago Maggiore. Advices from Capetown, dated 11th February, announce that the British were strictly on the defensive. The frontier was quiet. The lost colours of the 24th have been recovered. Boers of the Transvaal refuse to assist the British.

Constantinople February 23*rd*—The Bulgarian Legislative Assembly was opened at Tirnova.

Berlin February 23*rd*—January:—Field Marshal Von Roon

Lisbon February 24*th*—The B I S N Co's steamer *Arcot* homeward bound, from Karrachee, &c., sailed yesterday.

27.—The Government has asked for an extraordinary credit of £1,500,000 on account of the Zulu war. At the Haddington election, the Liberal candidate has been returned.

28.—The extraordinary credit of £1,500,000, asked for by Government on account of the Zulu campaign, was unanimously voted by Parliament last night. Major-General Clifford has been attached to the Staff of Lord Chelmsford In the House of Commons last night, Mr. W. H. Smith first Lord of the Admiralty, introduced the navy estimates for the ensuing financial year, amounting to £10,562,500, thus showing a decrease of £1,500,000, as compared with last year. The liquidators to the Glasgow Bank have notified that they refuse to pay any dividend to holders of Messrs. Nicol and Company's drafts. Consols closed at 96¼ and fall of ⅛ on previous day's quotations.

St Petersburg. February 23.—News has been received that the Amir Shere Ali's life is despaired of in consequence of a dangerous attack of gangrene. The Governor-General of Charkoff has been shot by an assassin and severely wounded

27.—The Statement that a case of plague had occurred here is declared by the authorities to be untrue.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 6th Inst. at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Induction of Static Electricity.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1879.

INDIA FOR MANCHESTER.

IF Manchester could for a moment rise from the narrow range of her own interests and consider impartially the drift of her demand for the reduction of the Indian import duty on cotton goods, she would then see what a stain she is casting by her gross selfishness upon the fair fame of the whole British nation. She admits that India has just emerged from the horrors of a terrible famine, that it can with difficulty make the two ends meet, and that the demand upon its revenues is increasing, and yet at this time she wants the repeal of the import duty, which yields more than four-fifths of a million per annum, and which cannot be done away with without imposing some other tax to recoup the loss of revenue. The Chairman of the Manchester meeting said:

"A deputation on this subject waited on Lord Salisbury in 1876, when he promised that a time should be fixed when these duties should be repealed. How was it that three years later they were practically without relief? Although the circumstances connected with the famines had greatly embarrassed the Finance Minister of India, still they were not sufficient to form an adequate excuse for the manner in which he had dealt with his promise to repeal the duties. Although they were entitled to drawback duty on those goods which were exported from India, that drawback in no way amounted to 230,000*l*., which Lord Salisbury had promised to repeal. It might be asked what was their reason for urging this question upon the Government. They had this direct interest—that the duty operated adversely upon our trade. The Indian population were a poor people and very little difference in price materially affected their power of consumption; and the effect of a duty was to increase the cost of the goods they consumed by as much as an increase of 20 per cent., upon the wages of the Lancashire operatives (hear). Their interest also was that they did not desire to see a protected interest spring up in India, supported by a bounty given by our own Government (applause); and therefore, although the people of India would be the greatest gainers by the repeal of the duties, they in Lancashire had also a large interest in the question (hear, hear). It was a fact that one-third of the cotton goods manufactured in Lancashire for export found a market in India."

Far from feeling thankful for the benefit which Manchester derives from India—one-third of her productions find a market in this country—she clamours for a repeal of the import duty. And why? First, it is said that it operates as a protection. Now it is well known that the bulk of the revenue from the import duty is derived from fabrics of the finer qualities, to which Indian manufactures offer no competition. The coarse goods yield only four lacs out of 83 lacs of revenue, and when such is the case how can the duty be called protective? And this competition has always been in existence in this country. Formerly it was the hand looms, and now it is the mills, which offer competition in this respect. Secondly, it is said that the duty has enhanced the price of cotton goods for the people of India, and thus presses upon the consumers. Now, the mass of the people consume coarse goods, the duty upon which comes to four lacs of rupees per annum, and the pressure per head is consequently infinitessimal. As for the finer goods, it is the rich who consume this class of goods, and why should not the rich be taxed? In fact it is a most legitimate impost, for it is a tax upon luxuries. But supposing that the whole community have to bear the tax, what is the incidence per head? It is observable that the population of all India consume Manchester goods, and the census returns give the total population of India, including British territories and Native States, at 240,000,000; the net produce of the import duty is £830,000, or 83 lacs of rupees. Reduce the rupees into annas and you will find that the pressure comes to a little more than half an anna per head per annum. And is it reasonable to suppose that such a nominal burden is felt by the people or tends in the least to check their consumption of Manchester goods? On the contrary is not the import of cotton goods into India increasing? Really we are surprised that Manchester could be so blinded by her own interests as to forget all reason and propriety. The import duty we do not hesitate to say is not a burden either upon India or upon Manchester. Then we have over and over shewn that India is not in a position to give up this duty, which yields about a million. But supposing that the condition of the Indian finances could admit of reduction of taxes, should this duty, which is so productive, which is paid chiefly by the rich, which is easily collected, and which from its nature is not attended with oppression of any kind, which leads to no wrong, no disadvantage, no danger whatever—we ask should such a duty or tax go first? But if the revenue cannot be sacrificed, then some direct tax must be imposed to recoup the loss, and would the people be better off under such circumstances? On this point we will reproduce the very just remarks of the Government of India contained in its Tariff Resolution of 1875:

"The Governor General in Council accepted the conclusion of the Committee in respect to the demand made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for "the total and immediate repeal of the import duties on yarn and piece goods." The revenue obtained in 1874-75 from these duties was Rs. 92,15,383; and even at the valuations as now revised, it would have been more than Rs. 83,00,000. It would be impossible for the Government of India to give up such a sum without seeking some compensation from other sources. These duties are levied at a very small cost and at a minimum of inconvenience to the people, and they cause no discontent. Had the Government of India found it necessary, for the reasons given on behalf of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, or for any other cause, to abandon these duties, they would have been placed in a position of much anxiety

If necessary, they must probably have resorted to the alternative of an excise on the indigenous mills, rather than give up a large revenue which cannot be spared. But it is plainly shown by the Committee, that, in regard to the great bulk of the trade in these goods, the importers are, as yet, subject to little or no new competition by the manufactures in India. The Committee have reported, after careful inquiry, that the import trade which is exposed to competition from Indian manufactures, yields a duty of only Rs. 4,00,000. It should be remembered that the handlooms of India have, all along, competed with importers in respect to this class of goods: the only new feature in recent times is the construction of cotton mills in increasing numbers; some have long existed, and have not, it is believed, till lately been very successful.

The Governor General in Council is aware that it is stated that the trade of last year was not prosperous; but, looking at these figures together, and making every necessary allowance, he can see no indication that the demand in India for English cotton manufactures has diminished, or is likely to diminish. On the contrary, it is more probable that, as the demand for English cotton manufactures has, hitherto, steadily progressed, notwithstanding the competition which has always existed in the lower classes of goods, from native hand-loom weavers, and even for several years past, from mills, so it will continue to progress, although the lower classes of goods may, in future, be produced in the new Indian manufactories more cheaply and more suitable for the Indian consumer, than they have been by hand-looms, or in the older mills."

And the Government of India was correct. The returns of the last two years shew that there has been no falling-off in the import of cotton goods in India.

We observe that the following Resolution was passed at the Manchester meeting:

"That the Indian import duty on cotton goods and yarn is a serious burden upon the people of India, because it increases the cost to the consumer both of imported and of native made cloth in a degree far exceeding the amount of duty itself; that it is also incidentally most oppressive to the industrial energies of the population inhabiting manufacturing districts by preventing them from freely exchanging the products of their labour and skill, for the valuable commodities which the people of India are able and willing to return in great abundance, and further by fostering a rival and, to some extent, an unnatural cotton industry in India; and finally that, although the duty has been condemned by the House of Commons, and its removal again and again promised by the Secretary of State for India, there is no indication of its repeal within any assignable period. Therefore this] meeting resolves to use every lawful means to induce the Government and the Parliament of the United Kingdom to relieve at once the people of India and the people of England of this pernicious and impolitic impost, thus redeeming an often-repeated promise, and removing a conspicuous and irritating offence to the free-trade convictions of the British nation."

We categorically deny these propositions. We have shewn above that the cotton duty is not a burden upon the people of India—indeed, if half an anna per head per annum be considered a "serious burden," they would gladly take more much burdens in substitution of really "serious burdens" like the land cesses and the License tax. Then again it does not increase the cost of clothing; on the contrary clothing is now-a-days much cheaper than it was in former days. It cannot be oppressive to the industrial energies of the manufacturing districts of Lancashire because the burden, whatever it is, is borne by the consumer. Thus on all points the Resolution of the Manchester meeting was unfair, illogical, and fallacious. We could hardly believe that a body of hard-headed, business men could record such an unreasoning and unreasonable Resolution.

It now remains to be seen what Lord Lytton will do in this matter. His Lordship had told Manchester three years ago that he wont repeal the duty, if it should necessitate debt or fresh taxation. Now, none knows better than his Lordship that there is no surplus available for the surrender of the import duty, and when such is the case, will His Lordship sacrifice India for the sake of the interests of his party at home? We trow not. India ought not to be made a shuttlecock of party rivalry; Manchester may influence the fate of the ministry, but is that a reason tha the fates of the myriad millions of this countrte should be made over to her tender mercies? yW pause for a reply.

LORD NORTHBROOK ON THE AFFGHAN QUESTION.

LORD NORTHBROOK has recorded a memorandum on Lord Cranbrook's despatch to Lord Lytton on the Affghan question. The object of this memorandum is to correct an impression, which Lord Cranbrook's despatch conveys that in 1873 Shere Ali, influenced by his fear of Russia, asked for assurances of protection from the Government of India, which Lord Northbrook wished to give, but that he was prevented by orders from the Home Government. Lord Northbrook denies this statement altogether. In this memorandom his Lordship has given telegrams and extracts from his despatches in support of his position. Although an interested party His Lordship has approached the subject in a calm and judicial spirit, and we must confess that the evidence he has adduced is conclusive. His Lordship says, in the beginning of the year 1873 it became necessary to obtain the consent of Shere Ali to an arbitration which the British Government had undertaken between Persia and Afghanistan, with respect to the frontier of those countries in the province of Seistan. His Lordship also wished to inform him of the particulars of the recognition given by Russia to the Afghan frontier. His Lordship suggested, therefore, that the Amir should receive at Cabul a British officer who would be able to explain these matters to him. The Amir's reply was that if Lord Northbrook wished it he would receive a British officer, but that it would in his opinion be more convenient if, in the first place at any rate, his Prime Minister should wait upon the Viceroy at Simla, in order to hear what His Excellency wished to communicate to him. Lord Northbrook acceded at once to his suggestion, and his Prime Minister, Noor Mahomed Shah, came to Simla in the summer of 1873. Shere Ali had, about the same time, stated to the British Agent at Cabul that he was much alarmed at the advance of Russia in the direction of Merve, and that he was anxious for more positive assurances of protection from the Government of India against Russia than he had hitherto received. He therefore authorised his Prime Minister to take the opportunity of communicating to the Viceroy his views upon that subject. After an interview with the Prime Minister on the 12th of July, Lord Northbrook sent a telegram on the 24th to the Duke of Argyll, who was then Secretary of State for India, in the following words:—

"Amir of Cabul alarmed at Russian progress; dissatisfied with general assurances and anxious to know definitely how far he may rely on our help if invaded. I propose to assure him if he unreservedly accepts and acts on our advice in all external relations we will help him with money, arms, and troops, if necessary, to repel unprovoked invasion. We to be the judge of the necessity."

The Duke of Argyll answered on the 26th that

"The Cabinet think you should inform Amir that we do not at all share his alarm, and consider there is no cause for it, but you may assure him we shall maintain our settled policy in favour of Affghanisthan, if he abides by our advice in external affairs."

What Lord Northbrook did on receipt of this telegram is set forth in the following from his Lordship's telegram:

"The British Government did not share the Ameer's apprehensions (of attack by Russia); but, as already mentioned in the previous conversation, it would be the duty of the Ameer, in case of any actual or threatened aggression, to refer the question to the British Government, who would endeavour by negotiation and by every means in their power, to settle the matter and avert hostilities. It was not intended, by insisting on such previous reference to the British Government, to restrict or interfere with the power of the Ameer, as an independent ruler, to take such steps as might be necessary to repel any aggression on his territories; but such reference was a preliminary and essential condition of the British Government assisting him. In such event, should these endeavours of the British Government to bring about an amicable settlement prove fruitless, the British Government are prepared to assure the Ameer that they will afford him assistance in the shape of arms and money, and will also in case of necessity aid him with troops. The British Government holds itself perfectly free to decide as to the occasion when such assistance should be rendered and also as to its nature and extent; moreover, the assistance will be conditional upon the Ameer himself abstaining from aggression, and on his unreserved acceptance of the advance of the British Government in regard to his external relations."

But the Amir was not satisfied with these assurances. He wished for an unconditional guarantee of protection, and to receive an assurance that he would be supplied with whatever money, arms, or troops he might ask for from the British Government in the event of attack. He also wished for large grants of money and arms to put his fortresses in order, and to equip his army. For all this no return whatever was to be asked by the British Government from Affganisthan. "The result of the communications which passed in 1873 between Shere Ali's PrimeMinister and myself," says Lord Northbrook, "was that an assurance of protection was given to Shere Ali, subject to conditions which I thought then, and still think, to be reasonable and necessary; but that, as Lord Mayo had done in 1869, I declined to comply with his wish for an unconditional guarantee of protection." His Lordship continues:

The negotiations of 1873 were approved by the Duke of Argyll, to whom they were reported in September of that year, and I have never had any reason to suppose that they were disapproved by Mr. Disraeli's Government, which succeeded to office a few months afterwards. In a debate upon the question which was raised in the House of Lords by Lord Napier and Ettrick, in June, 1874, Lord Derby, representing the Government, expressed his opinion strongly against granting an unconditional guarantee of protection to Shere Ali. During the two succeeding years, when I was Viceroy under the Administration of Mr. Disraeli, no suggestion was made by the Secretary of State to the Government of India that the unconditional guarantee for which Shere Ali asked in 1873 ought to be given to him.

On the contrary, in January, 1875, Lord Salisbury, who was then Secretary of State for India, urged the Government of India to press Shere Ali to agree to the establishment of a British agency at Herat, a demand which his Prime Minister had told the Foreign Secretary in 1873 would give rise to mistrust and misapprehension. In reply we expressed our opinion, after consulting all the officers of the Government of India, both European and Native, whom we believe to be able to form a correct judgment of the sentiments of the Amir, that he would be found most unwilling to receive a British Agent at Herat, but that we did not think that his objection would imply that his intentions had ceased to be loyal towards the British Government; and we pointed out that Lord Mayo had distinctly intimated to the Amir in 1869, that no European officers would be placed as Residents in his cities.

Notwithstanding this expression of opinion on the part of the Government of India, Lord Salisbury, in November, 1875, instructed us to enter into negotiations with Shere Ali for the establishment of a British agency in Affghansthan. Neither then nor in the previous despatch had Lord Salisbury authorised us to offer to Shere Ali any more unqualified guarantee of protection than was given to him in 1873, or, indeed, any new concession whatever. We were, therefore, obliged to ask for further instructions from Her Majesty's Government. We thought that Shere Ali would certainly, if he entertained the proposal at all, raise the question of an unconditional guarantee of protection.

His Lordship adds: "I have alluded to this correspondence, not only to show that down to April, 1876, when I ceased to be Viceroy, the Government of India had received no indication that Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that the assurances of protection given to Shere Ali in 1873 were insufficient; but because the reference to this correspondence in Lord Cranbrook's despatch altogether fails adequately to express the serious representations which, upon two occasions, we felt it to be our duty to address to Her Majesty's Government as to the results which, in our opinion, would follow from an endeavour to press Shere Ali to receive British Residents in Affghansthan." It is quite clear from the above that Lord Salisbury, though he wanted to locate British officers in Affghansthan, would not offer unconditional protection to the Amir. And this refusal doubtless influenced the Amir much in resisting the proposals of our Government. As Lord Northbrook explains:

It appears from the papers which have now been published that the *sine qua non* of the treaty which was offered Shere Ali by Lord Lytton, under the instruction conveyed in Lord Salisbury's despatch of the 28th of February, 1876, was that Shere Ali should agree to the permanent location of British officers in Affghansthan; and the heads of a treaty which the British Native Agent at Cabul was instructed to explain to Shere Ali in October, 1876, limited the guarantee of protection which was offered to him very much as I had limited it in 1873, besides imposing upon him other conditions.

Lord Northbrook's memorandum thus clears up a most important point. The Affghan question is greatly coloured by party feeling, but Lord Northbrook has put the matter in a clear light and removed it from the arena of mere partizanship. For our part we think that if the great statesmen of England will eschew party feeling, and discuss the question impartially, they will find that both the Liberals and Conservatives came short of the mark in dealing with the Amir.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

AN Anglo-Indian, who signs himself "England," has written a pamphlet on the condition of the Indian army, under the following title:

"what are our legions? or the truth about the Indian armies." He has evidently studied the subject carefully and closely. He seems to belong to the aggressive school of Indian politics, but he has brought considerable intelligence and a large fund of information to bear on the discussion of the subject. He bears no good will to the Native States. He denies that they are independent. He says: "The removal from power of the Newab of Touk and the Gaekwar, was a proclamation that all native princes held their power at the pleasure of the Viceroy, and on the tenure of good behaviour." He would disarm the Native States. He goes so far as to say that "the disarmament of Hyderabad is a military necessity of English rule in India, for the neglect of which hitherto some one ought to be impeached." He considers Burma "an inconvenience and a danger." He has no respect for the reign of law. He thus contemptuously remarks: "Indian theorists preach up the power of the law in order to sacrifice the power of the army." He then goes on: "The truth is, so long as India is India so long scientific government will be just as impossible as it is in England. To try to break down personal government with Orientals, especially amongst the masses in India, in order to cry up the law, and practise scientific rule, is nothing more nor less than to hand 240,000,000 of people over as a field for the experiments of theorists, of men who, blind to all ideas of the suitability of their laws to the people for whom they are enacted, audaciously assert their systems on an advance of those which obtain in England." We have of course no sympathy with these and like sentiments, which are to be met with in abundance in the pamphlet. But the facts and figures our author has given are important. He says that the function of the Indian army is to keep peace, and to overawe hostile neighbours. And what is the military strength of these neighbours? Our author gives the following figures on the subject:

Minor native armies	...	313,000	men.
Tribes on north-west frontier	...	302,000	,,
Burmah, Bhootan, Nepal	...	90,000	,,
Kabul (the lowest estimate)	...	75,000	,,
Tribes on eastern frontier	...	20,000	,,
Total	...	800,000	,,

And what is the strength of the Indian armies? It is as follows:

STRENGTH OF THE INDIAN ARMIES.

Province.	Strength. Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	Guns.
Bengal ...	38,399	47,776	86,175	204
Punjab frontier force...	..	12,299	12,299	16
Hyderabad contingent	...	8,071	8,071	16
Madras, *exclusive of Hyderabad contingent*	11,434	19,587	31,021	68
Bombay ...	10,135	25,404	35,539	87
Total ...	59,968	113,137	173,105	391

The composition of the Native army is as follows:

Caste, &c.	Men.
Christians and Jews	2,500
Mahommedans (including 7,000 frontiers men) ...	32,000
Hindus of all tribes	36,000
Sikhs and Punjabis	14,000
Marhuttas	12,000
Goorkhas and Dogras	9,000
Jats	2,000
Total ...	107,500

The Indian army is thus distributed:

50,000 men form the permanent garrison of the Punjab.

8,000 men of the Hyderabad Contingent are locked up watching the Nizam's troops.

5,700 men are absorbed by the irregulars of Central India, Rajputana, &c.

4,800 hold the eastern frontier from Chittagong to Jalpaigori.

4,300 garrison Lucknow.

3,600 are considered ample for Morar, where they keep watch upon the city of Gwalior, and the Lashkur of the Maharajah Sindhia.

2,200 are all that hold Cawnpore.

3,100 preserve to us so vital a strategical point as Allahabad.

2,000 are enough to overawe Dinapore, Patna, and Behar.

1,600 are sufficient to secure the obedience and loyalty of Benares.

5,800 garrison Calcutta and its environs; about 1,800 holding Fort William.

With regard to organization, officering, and armament, the writer roundly condemns the Government. We summarize his criticisms:

First.—The British force is armed in a way which is a scandal.

Second.—The Native army is organised upon a system uniquely monstrous. It cannot be compared with other armies. It stands alone.

Third.—The Native army is terribly under-officered and officered in such a way as to secure the very greatest cost.

Fourth.—That it is so officered as to make a real *rapport* between its European leaders and the Sepoys simply impossible.

Fifth.—That it is armed in a way that sets all lessons of recent war at defiance.

Sixth.—That the army as a whole has been reduced below the point of safety, below the strength of a simple garrison.

Seventh.—That the Indian army, which is supposed to be always ready for service is dangerously unready.

Eighth.—That the Native army by depending upon the British army for its officers, deteriorates that army without itself gaining in efficiency.

Ninth.—That the most monstrous feature of the whole scheme of the Native army is the expensive, ridiculous, and anomalous invention, the Indian Staff Corps.

Tenth.—That the Government of India, even so late as March, 1878, has, by steadily reducing the army, proved it is wholly incapable of estimating the military necessities of India as an empire, or as a principal member of the imperial dominion of England.

The writer thus contrasts the past and present of the Indian army:

The old armies were in a large degree homegeneous composed of pure Aryan races, and almost exclusively recruited from the highest castes. The men had a proud individuality which unfortunately laid them open to intrigues, which started by teaching them their own importance, and the weakness of their rulers. It was said that this homogeneity was one of the causes which made combination easy, and inter-regimental example, so contagious and fatal. Therefore the homogeneous character of the army had to be broken down, and combination and conspiracy rendered futile or harmless, by making a regiment an aggregate of units, instead of a unit in itself. Further lest a regiment should acquire local influence and connections by too long a stay in any one cantonment, the whole army was to be, with a few exceptions, shifted every cold weather from station to station. The idea to be worked out here was clear enough, it amounted to a perpetuation of the distrust engendered by the Mutiny. This idea, the Native soldiers soon discovered, and have ever since steadily resented. How has it worked? The army is to-day unpopular with almost all the martial races. Having shut off the supply of Hindustani recruits, too much prominence has of necessity been given to the different sections of the Punjab populations, Sikhs, Hindus, Pathans, and Punjabi Mahommedans. To-day the pay of the Sepoy does not compare favourably with that of civil employments. Men of high caste, too, feel themselves injured, and their most cherished social customs and privileges outraged, by being obliged to come into intimate contact with men of inferior castes and different religions. The effect is seen in the difficulty experienced in securing the best stamp of recruits. By bringing men of various castes into combination in one body, two operations are effected. First—The caste prejudices are intensified, as witness the refusal of the men of the 31st Punjab Native infantry recently at Cawnpore to submit themselves to a Native captain, not of their own caste. Second—Men of all castes are taught to know each other, taught the great lesson that they can work together for a common object in the interest of strangers, and may therefore do so in their own interests also. Instead of dividing the Native army, and making it impossible to combine in all its parts the present system is positively teaching them how easy combination really is. So long as friends, and relations, and letters can go from cantonment to cantonment, how can inter-regimental communication be prevented? The annual relief is an expensive folly, serving no good purpose, and undertaken with an essentially impossible object. As a political expedient it is foolish, as a militaty measure it is an absurdity. It is a source of annoyance, worry, and expense even to the Native soldier, it teaches him the Government cannot do without him, and does not know how to manage with him. How, if a man is made to feel he is being always treated as if he were about to mutiny, is it possible for him not to think about mutiny? How can he, under such circumstances, refrain from endeavouring to probe the reason for this ill-guided, undissembled suspicion, and drawing conclusions unfavorable to the Government, and destructive to his subordination? In the course of his service he visits the most widely differing provinces, becomes acquainted with all sorts of men, hears all sorts of opinions, and is brought into contact with all sorts of elements of discontent. This is an inevitable result of the way he is used as a soldier. Now in the name of common sense is this a system providing safeguards against military disaffection, conspiracy, combination, or mutiny? Our readers can answer the question for themselves.

We do not subscribe to all the views and opinions of the writer, but there is much in the pamphlet before us, which is deserving of serious attention.

THE RENT BILL.

THE Rent Bill has practically come to a standstill. The Select Committee have made a preliminary report upon the Bill. They state that "they have taken it up without waiting for the criticisms and suggestions of the officers of Government and others who have been consulted, because they thought that it would eventually save time to clear the ground as far as possible, and endeavour to come to some understanding among themselves as to the principle and details of the measure. It might also, they held, save the time of mofussil officers to have before them at an early date an amended draft of the Bill for consideration." But the individual members of the Committee have not pledged themselves to any part of the Bill. The report says: "The individual members of the Select Committee, in making this preliminary report, reserve to themselves the right to modify, change, or reject each and any portion of the draft Bill as now amended. There is still considerable difference of opinion in respect of many of its provisions, and one of the main objects of this report is to invite attention to the points of doubt, a financial settlement as to which is not likely to be arrived at until all the mofussil reports have been received and duly considered." The report is thus merely a feeler. It contains certain propositions, upon which future legislation may be based, if they receive general assent. The course pursued by the Select Committee is not unreasonable. They are not dogmatic or impatient of criticism. They, however, throw out a hint that it would be better to amend the Rent-law generally than to do the work piece-meal. They state:

Generally, the Committee are inclined to the conclusion that in view of the great importance of the matters treated in this Bill, and of the amount of discussion that is likely to be raised in respect of them, the Government should not attempt to pass it through the Council too rapidly, or until full opportunity has been given for considering the detailed criticism of mofussil officers, and of non-officiai persons interested in land. The majority of the Committee would indeed prefer to see the measure postponed absolutely until next session, steps being taken meantime to prepare and circulate a complete draft of a revised Rent Law for Bengal, in which the provisions of the present Bill, and of the Bill for the settlement of lands on the application of landholders and ryots, might be incorporated, with such further amendments of Act X of 1859 and Bengal Act VIII of 1869 as experience and the decisions of the Courts have shown to be really necessary. It is feared that many of the provision of the Bill will be found eventually so intimately connected with other portions of the existing law, not ostensibly affected by it, that the majority of the Committee would prefer to see the whole subject of a revision of the rent law once for all fairly faced.

This is a fair proposition. The Rent Act of 1859 has been in operation for nearly twenty years. There have been piles of decisions and rulings upon different provisions of the Act in principle and detail. On some important points we may say the substantive law has been almost superseded by judge-made law. The two ought to be examined, compared, and if practicable reconciled, or where reconciliation is impracticable some new provisions, which might be considered fair, reasonable, and equitable in the light of later experience, should be substituted. At the same time we cannot conceal that there is a feeling in certain quarters that a general amendment of the Rent Act is a gigantic task, that it will take years for completion, that it will give rise to wide differences of opinion, and that far from settling doubts and disputes it may

unsettle the public mind about matters, which have now in some form or other become practically settled. We admit that much may be said on both sides. But in our humble opinion the public mind is now better ripe for a general consideration of the Rent law than it was in 1859. Then the public attention was occupied with the all-absorbing topic of the Mutiny. The general public then took little interest in the law of landlord and tenant. Whatever was done by the Legislature in 1859 was based primarily upon the evidence and opinions of officials. The landlords did not go unrepresented, because the British Indian Association then presented an exhaustive petition on the subject, but the general public being then indifferent they were not backed by the public voice. The Press was then not so active as now, and such abstruse questions as the principles of the Rent law were as a rule eschewed by it. Further, the question of enhancement, which after all lies at the bottom of the rent dispute, has acquired practical importance only within the last twenty years. In fact prices were stationary until the Crimean War in 1854. It was then that our seed trade received a new impetus. Since then jute has become a most profitable staple, and there has been an increased demand for rice. On the other hand the facilities of communication offered by the construction of roads, railways, and canals, have opened new outlets to agricultural produce, and this has necessarily been followed by increased competition for land. It has, therefore, become necessary to settle the question of rent on broad and equitable principles. Circumstances have thus forced upon the Government the necessity of a general amendment of the Rent law. It is impossible for us to say how the work is likely to be performed; it requires much thought, care, and consideration. If Sir Ashley Eden can accomplish this task before he lays down his sceptre, he will leave a most enduring monument of his administration.

THE PRESS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE Government, we must confess, is not pursuing a very dignified course in its treatment of the representatives of the press. So long as it confined its gibes to the Indian press, it was comparatively safe, but now that it has thrown the gauntlet to the representatives of the English press in India, it cannot expect the same immunity. We have carefully read the letters of Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Forbes, and cannot help saying that in both cases the Government is wrong. Mr. Macpherson's case is that he has been dismissed by General Roberts because he has criticized his operations in an independent spirit. The excuse made is that he had made addition to a telegram after it had been approved by the General, but this happened about a month before his expulsion. If the expansion of the telegram without authority was the reason of General Roberts' arbitrary action, surely it should not have been allowed to take effect after a month from the commission of the offence. Mr. Macpherson's reply to General Roberts' letter not only successfully meets all the charges preferred against him, but also shows what littleness of mind may be sometimes shewn by the most valiant in arms. We wish we could give the whole correspondence, but we have not space for it. We will however give some extracts. Thus Mr. Macpherson writes about the censorship over press telegrams:

When the Government of India's instructions concerning the supervision of telegrams prepared by special Correspondents at the Front, were issued, I had an opportunity of perusing them. So far as I understood them, they authorised Commanders of Forces to refuse their counter-signature only when telegrams contained information about forthcoming plans which might be of use to the enemy. I apprehended that no interference would be attempted with regard to the criticisms or individual opinions expressed by correspondents about events which had already transpired. I was aware that to a sensitive man, the duty of signing a telegram containing either disagreeable facts or criticisms upon his own operations would not be a pleasant one. Yet I believed at the same time that, most conscientious Commanders of Forces would be able to keep their personal feelings in abeyance, and give their signature to all telegrams which did not go beyond the bounds indicated by the Government of India, and would studiously avoid being tempted by their almost absolute power in the field to smother statements which to them only were personally obnoxious. Almost as soon as serious operations in the Kurrum Valley commenced, I learned that Major-General Roberts was so sensitive to even the slightest criticism upon the conduct of his forces, that it was hopeless to expect him to sign any telegram which might convey to the English public any idea derogatory to, his talents or the wisdom of his arrangements. After the Reconnaissance of the 28th November before the Peiwar Kotal I commenced my telegram by expressing some opinions about the effect which the result of the Reconnaissance might be expected to have on the surrounding tribes, who were only waiting to declare themselves on one side or the other, till they saw which was likely to be victorious. Major-General Roberts drew his pen through these expressions of opinion. As it is utterly useless for a correspondent, if he wishes to get his telegrams signed at once in the field, to fight against a commander who possesses the power of counter signature, I submitted to the delation, but resolved never to place another telegram containing criticisms or opinions before Major-General Roberts for approbation. Not only has Major-General Roberts cavilled at the style of my telegrams, when, they did not happen to please him personally, but on many occasions he has altogether suppressed facts or permitted me to state facts not in language which I the correspondent preferred, but in the language which he preferred for personal reasons which could have no concern with me whatever, I prepared a telegram about the execution of the four Affghans at Hazar Pir but not until the statement of fact that the cross-beam broke and the hanging men had to be shot—not until that simple statement of fact was eliminated could I obtain the counter-signature. After the engagement at Matoond on the 7th January, I wrote a telegram on the same night, and took some pains to prepare a condensed account of all that had taken place. Next morning, at an hour when the post bag was usually closed at Matoond, and when therefore I could not have had time to prepare a new telegram to my satisfaction, Major-General Roberts' Aide-de-Camp came into my tent with a telegram in his hand which one of the Staff had just prepared for despatch to a London journal. Capt. Pretyman said my telegram would never do, and that I must send one like the telegram which he was holding. On my promptly declining to comply with this impertinent order, Captain Pretyman threw down my telegram and said it would not receive the counter signature. I then took it at once to Major-General Roberts and asked him formally for his signature, and said there was nothing whatever objectionable in the telegram. Major General Roberts received me with scant civility. He might have spoken to a coolie in much the same tones as he thought fit to use to me. It transpired after all, that he had never read my telegram and that I was very nearly being refused the counter-signature altogether because his Aide-de-Camp did not approve of my style of English! I believe that Major General Roberts afterwards read the telegram, signed it, and despatched it; but at what time it was despatched or what alterations he made upon it—he told me afterwards he had made some—I cannot tell. On the 8th January, again, I wrote a telegram describing the attempt of the prisoners to escape from the lines of the 21st P. N. L, and stated plainly that out of the heaving mass of men, ten had been shot or bayonetted dead, and twelve more had been wounded. The words "bayonetted," "shot" "struggling," and others were so cavilled at and objected to at last that after three hours had been spent in tinkering up the unfortunate telegram I consented in sheer disgust to write a new one exactly to the Generals' mind and in consequence the message was so diluted with ambiguous generalisations that it is questionable whether it was worth the expense of sending it to London. These, sir, are a few illustrations *apropos* of Major General Roberts' statement that he has been anxious to have everything connected with the Kurrum Field Force made public. I could give you more instances in which plain expressions were toned down and facts struck out with the effect of reducing my telegrams to state of simple colourlessness but I should be only occupying your time if I did so.

Such is the way history is written! Mr. Macpherson thus gives his version of the reason of his dismissal:

The file of *Standard's* for the first week in January contains some criticisms upon Major-General Roberts both by the Editor of the *Standard* and myself, Groups of sympathising officers stood in the Head-quarters' Camp eagerly perusing the paper. It appeared to be considered simply blasphemous that any person whatever should have dared to say a word against the General's conduct of the Kurrum Force. One of those gentlemen who are always to be found near a person occupying such a position as Major-General Roberts does volunteered to go round the various camps and ask all the officers to combine in putting the unfortunate correspondent of the *Standard* "in Coventry." This gentleman did not quite succeed in his mission as there were still some officers left who had preserved their reason amid the excitement caused by the *Standard's* criticisms. The Head quarter's Staff, however, chivalrously stood by their General and "cut" the Special Correspondent to a man. A week after the arrival of his file of the *Standard*, Major-General Roberts dismissed me from the Force with, he said, the sanction of the Government of India, which did not think it necessary to ask me for any explanation regarding the statement which he had made secretly against me I think, Sir, you will thus see that the direct cause of my dismissal was the criticisms published by the *Standard* in the first week in January. Against such a reason being considered adequate for the expulsion of an authorized correspondent of an English journal from a British Field Force I beg, Sir, to protest.

Mr. Forbes' case is thus given by himself. The following *communique* from the Press Commissioner appeared in the Indian papers:

"We are authorised to state that the reports of differences between the Home and Indian Governments in regard to the course of action to be taken on receipt of the Amir's reply of 16th October to the Viceroy's letter, are entirely without foundation. We refer to the reports which was telegraphed home early last month, and which appear in the leading English papers received by last mail."

Mr. Forbes thus takes the cap on his own head:

My *locus standi* to take cognisance of this statement arising from the fact that, as the representative of the *Daily News*, I was one of the authors of the telegrams specified in the *communique*; and the intelligence I, from time to time, transmitted within the period it names was categorically to the effect that the Government of India was making strenuous representations to the Home Government, in favor of immediate action against the Amir; or in other words, against the delay necessarily involved in the presentation of an *ultimatum* which the Home Government in the face of those representations finally forced upon the Government of India.

Mr. Forbes quotes official telegrams chapter and verse to shew that there was a struggle going on between the Government of India and the Secretary of State regarding the immediate declaration of war against the Amir. We need not quote these telegrams, but we are of opinion that Mr. Forbes has fully substantiated his position. After quoting the telegrams Mr. Forbes says:

You will scarcely, as a philologist, disagree with the definition that the terms "accord"—"harmony" are accurate antitheses of the term "difference" in the significance it must bear as used in the *communique* quoted. Nor can you easily affirm that I strain or warp the meaning of words when I claim that in the words "reports of differences between the Home and Indian Governments . . . are entirely without foundation"—the *communique* conveyed the meaning, and it was intended that the public should so construe its meaning, that there was entire accord between the two Governments and that the telegrams which stated the reverse told untruths.

It appears to me that from the official evidence quoted above it stands proved that, so far from it being true that the reports specified in the *communique* were "entirely without foundation," there was for them an adequate, categorical, and official foundation. It follows as an apparently logical deduction, that a retractation of the injurious and disparaging aspersion which is put forward in the *communique*, is due and should be made, accompanied, I would venture to suggest, with such expressions of apology and regret as a sense of common fairness and honour may move the party responsible for the invidious and disingenuous calumny to tender.

Of course the Government of India could not be expected to swallow all this, and it instructed the Press Commissioner to make a humdrum sort of reply. We sympathise with Mr. Buckland in the painful position in which he has been placed. The *communique* was not his own, nor was his predecessor responsible for it. The Government must have issued the necessary instructions on the subject, and must be held responsible for what was communicated to the press. Mr. Buckland's reply we are constrained to say proves nothing. In fact it jumbles up telegrams from the special correspondent with leading articles from the editor, and by creating this confusion tries to make a way for Government to escape. Mr. Forbes justly points out:

You quote from the *Daily News* a portion of a leading article in illustration of the "state of feeling" the reports depict. It must be obvious to the meanest capacity that no responsibility can attach to me in regard to any observations made in the editorial columns of the *Daily News*, and that since the *communique* of which I complain contains no allusion of leading articles, but refers solely to telegraphic reports the citation of this fragment has a tendency to lead away from the simple point at issue between us.

Of a similar tendency is your effort to confine the application of the *communique* to the period posterior to the receipt of instructions from home to present an ultimatum, while on the other hand, as you allege the telegrams quoted by me from the Blue Book "belong to a time when no instructions to send an ultimatum to the Amir had reached India, and when such a course had not come under discussion, neither in India nor in England." It appears to me that the telegrams of the Viceroy which I quote from the Blue Book do in effect discuss the question of an ultimatum; and that the telegram from the Secretary of State (October 25th) specially instructs that ultimatum.

But I can find no such limitation of scope as you attempt to establish in the wording of the *communique* that "reports of differences between the Home and Indian Governments in regard to the course of action to be taken on receipt of the Amir's reply of 6th October are entirely without foundation." Let me observe that there is a pointed distinction between the broad conclusion which could not but be, and which universally was drawn from these words—a result which I will not insult you by assuming to have been unintentional—and the narrowed range to which you are fain now to restrict their application.

These are hard words, but not quite unmerited. If the Government really wishes to take the Press into confidence, it ought to be frank and above-board. Otherwise it may well stand aloof altogether from the Press and leave it to fight its own battles. This sort of contest with the Press is most undignified and immoral.

OFFICIAL AMENITY.

THERE seems to be an impression in certain quarters that the Health-Officer of the Calcutta Municipality is not allowed fair play. It is not for us here to enter into this question, but it may be interesting to the public to know what attitude does the Health-Officer assume towards the Commissioners, who, under the law, are his official superiors. Official etiquette, it will be admitted, has laid down a form of language for

official correspondence, which cannot be departed from without detriment to business and official harmony. The reports of the Health-Officer of Calcutta, however, show that this form is not always borne in mind by that high officer. He has a way of expressing his own thoughts, sentiments, and opinions, which is not quite in accord with the canons of official literature. We have not space for many extracts, but we will give a few by way of illustration of our position. We will take one report for this purpose, *viz.*, the report of the Health-Officer for the fourth quarter of 1877. The late Chairman made it a practice to quarter police guards upon condemned tanks and to charge the cost upon the proprietors of the tanks. This practice had been originally introduced without reference to the Commissioners; it was, however, subsequently reported to them at a meeting when one of them remarked that it was not sanctioned by law. He argued that the Commissionors might, if they thought proper, employ the guard, but could not, as the law stood, recover the charge from the owners. After a full discussion this view of the law was accepted by the Commissioners in meeting. The Health-Officer thus comments upon the resolution of the Commissioners:

"It had been the practice when cholera had broken out round a tank to station a police guard on the bank to prevent the use of the water until it could be removed. It was clear that with the present scale of work the Commissioner of Police could not supply enough of men from the ordinary staff, and I proposed to the Tank Committee that the cost of the guard should be recovered from proprietors of tanks. The committee agreed, and not a word of objection was spoken by any one affected, for the charge would be very small. Like many other very necessary measures, however, this was in excess of our statutory powers. The argument of *ultra vires* was promptly taken up by one of the most vigorous defenders of the tanks, and the decision of the committee was set aside in general meeting. From that time we have been unable to obtain a police guard, and even this slender hope of preventing the spread of cholera has disappeared."

The Health-Officer himself says, "like many of the very necessary measures this was in excess of our statutory powers." Are we to understand from this that the law is thus set at naught in other matters? And because a Commissioner points out the law on the subject the Health-Officer falls foul of him, and brands him as a defender of filth.

Again, referring to the same subject the Health-Officer remarks:

"The attempt has failed, though the most perfect success has attended the working of the system in every detail; and it has failed in such a manner as to prove that no evidence of facts or of argument will prevail for the saving of life so long as the Municipal body shall continue to be guided as they are at present."

What does the Health-Officer want? Does he want that the Corporation should be composed of only such men as would say *ditto* to him, as would not care for law or expense? That seems to be the plain meaning of the words we have quoted above.

Further:

"The Commissioners, however, to whose influence is due the prohibition of all that has yet been attempted, continue to maintain in words that they are not opposed to sanitation as an idea, being resolute only against the practical measures brought forward in carrying it out. I must consider myself unfortunate, therefore, in having failed to gain the approval of the few into whose hands the control of the public health has practically lapsed, and await from them the proposal of alternative measures.

What a terrible indictment is this! And this officer complains of strong language, when it is applied to himself!

But we have not done. Here is something more edifying:

"I am informed that the dislike with which the more influencial Commissioners have regarded the proceedings of this office have been much intensified by the success with which the executive has lately worked in direct communication with the residents of the town, and that the widespread approval and consent of proprietors to sanitary measures has been regarded as an offence against authority, though no rules have been violated. This opinion is corroborated by information officially received of the personal interference of particular Commissioners with the work of this office. If any authority has been outraged, it has not been corporate authority."

Who are these unfortunate Commissioners, that have been made the victims of the Health-Officer's wrath? Why in common fairness have they not been named by the Health-Officer? The Commissinners would have then known who was who, and the parties concerned could have then vindicated themselves if necessary. But was it the duty of the Health-Officer to make dark insinuations of this kind? But it is not our province to lecture him. We simply wish to show what sort of language he uses towards his official superiors, the Commissioners.

There is a Tank Committee for the examination of tanks. At a recent meeting some members were added to the Committee, and the Health-Officer notices their appointment in the following complimentary language:

"Finally, at the last general meeting it was resolved to add to the committee the names of the two Commissioners who have been the most conspicuous opponents of the policy of tank-filling. It is almost certain, therefore, that nothing but friction and unpleasantness can ensue from further attempts to control the spread of cholera, unless and until some change be made in the policy of the Corporation."

It is a pity that the late Chairman did not, on the receipt of this report, propose the immediate rustication of the two offending Commissioners.

The Health-Officer does not deny that much sanitary improvement has been effected under orders of the Commissioners, but he tells them that this result has been accomplished notwithstanding their "open and covert antagonism." He writes:

"In the face of open and covert antagonism there is no reason to doubt that by direct action of the executive a great deal of fatal illness was prevented during the past quarter, and enough of good work accomplished to show the easy possibility of doing a great deal more at a nominal cost and without that great derangement of property which is supposed to stand in the way of bus ee reconstruction."

Of course this charge of "open and covert antagonism" on the part of the Commissioners came fitly from the pen of one of their high officers. Not content with this the Health-Officer charges the Commissioners with faithlessness to their constituents. We will quote his own words:

"It is clearly both possible and easy so to arrange for the most important sanitary work in Calcutta without extensive schemes of reconstructions, and without a violence to the so-called prejudices and traditions of the people; to bring the work in fact into close accord with their own desires, if at any time a majority of the Commissioners shall represent the views of their constituents."

How complimentary! The Commissioners are not only obstructive, ignorant, prejudiced, but given to under-hand tricks, "covert antagonism," and guilty of faithlessness to their constituents. And this is the language of one, whom they pay for advice and assistance!

We have neither time nor space for making further extracts from the reports of the Health-Officer, but if any one has the patience to go through them he will find that as specimens of official amenity they are *non-pariel*. Some might think that it was some of the Commissioners, who might have provoked him to this sort of language. Even if this were true, it would be no justification, for after all tit for tat is not the rule of official life. If any Commissioner did use any language, which the Health-Officer might think fit to resent, he could address the Chairman or the Commissioners formally on the subject, but it is no part of his business to abuse or vilify the Commissioners as he has done in the passages we have quoted above. But as a matter of fact no provocation had been given to the Health-Officer by any one of the Commissioners. It was only when the raid against the tanks was commenced, without reference to the means at the disposal of the Commissioners to fill them up, some of them urged—good speed but no haste!—this opinion was accepted by the Commissioners as a body and also by the public at large, and from that day the Health-Officer forgot his position, temper, and duty, and began to indulge himself in grossly intemperate language, some specimens of which we have given above. We regret this much, but this *contretemps* was foreseen by Sir Stuart Hogg. He was a friend of Dr. Payne, and himself recommended his appointment as Health-Officer, but he did not conceal it to his friends that the learned Doctor, being an officer of high standing, enjoying the personal friendship of the highest in the land, and carrying considerable social prestige and influence, would practically act the part of a master, and not allow himself to descend to the position of a servant of the Corporation. And Sir Stuart was not far wrong. In this country, as the saying goes, our governors have ears but not eyes, and as Dr. Payne has access to the ears of the "powers that be," he necessarily carries the day. The high authorities, who rule the destiny of the nation, do not find fault with him for the language which he uses towards his official superiors, but if he gets once in the way hot and strong, they are too ready to condemn the Corporation. This is a most unfortunate feature in the relations subsisting between the Municipal Commissioners and their Health-Officer.

MORTALITY AMONG ASSAM COOLIES.

IN 1877 there were 832 tea-gardens in Assam compared with 800 gardens in 1876. Of these 832 gardens only 480 gardens employed labourers engaged under Act VII. (B. C.) of 1873, either exclusive of, or together with, other labourers; and consequently the Inspectors of Labourers were bound by law to visit this number of gardens only under Section 104 of the Act. Of these 480 gardens, 210 were visited once only, 110 were visited twice, 21 were visited thrice, and 139 gardens were left unvisited during the year 1877. The work of inspection was thus done somewhat perfunctorily. What is the practical significance of a casual inspection of this kind? If inspection is considered necessary it ought to be done more frequently. Then we think that inspection ought to be general whether the coolies are engaged under Act VII of 1873 or outside it. The object of the inspection is undoubtedly the welfare of the laborers, and if so the laborers on all plantations are equally entitled to consideration and protection. The death-rate among the coolies, we are sorry to observe, has been very heavy. At the commencement of the year 1877 there were 44,549 labourers engaged under Act VII. in the several tea districts of the province, against 42,698 such labourers in the preceding year. Of these 22,668 labourers were imported, of whom again 14,382 were recruited by garden-sirdars and 8,286 through contractors, and 1,625 were otherwise added; the corresponding figures for the year 1876 are 19,813, 12,309, 7,504, and 1,520, respectively. The total number employed was 68,842, against 64,031 employed in the preceding year. Of this number, 304 were released on account of permanent unfitness under Section 112 of the Act, 13,569 were released by determination of contract, 365 by redemption under Section 137, and 152 by cancelment of contract under Sections 124 and 135; the corresponding figures for the preceding year are 244, 12,017, 226, and 156, respectively. The number of deaths recorded was 8,740, giving a death-rate of 8·19 per cent., against 2,967 deaths registered in 1876, showing a death-rate of 6·79 per cent. The death-rate calculated on actual strength was 5·51 per cent., against 4·72 in the previous year. The death-rate among labourers engaged under Act VII., whether calculated on actual or average strength, was higher in 1877 than in the preceding year. The death-rates among labourers from Nepal, Madras, and Bombay were very high during the year; but the percentages are calculated on numbers too small to show a reliable average. The death-rates among the labourers from Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Chota Nagpur during the year compare unfavourably with the death-rates among the same classes of labourers in the year 1876. The death-rate among labourers from the North-Western Provinces continues to be lamentably high:—

		Death-rate. 1876.	1877.
North-Western Provinces ...	Men.....	11·37	15·11
	Women	9·23	9·02

At the commencement of the year 1877 there were in the province (not counting infants under two years), 76,332 immigrants imported otherwise than under the provisions of Act VII. of 1873 (B.C.), against 61,584 such immigrants at the commencement of the preceding year. The death-rate during the year among this class of immigrants (excluding children and infants) was 1·73 per cent. (calculated on actual strength) and 2·61 per cent. (calculated on average strength). The death-rate has been thus very high among protected coolies and stationary among free coolies. But this is not all. Let us turn to the rate of mortality among the coolies *en route*. Immigration operations at Dhubri, we learn, have very much increased in magnitude since their commencement, in March 1875, and their still further extension, consequent on the opening

of the Northern Bengal line to Rangpur, is certain. During the year 1877-78, 8,704 emigrants were originally registered to proceed to the labour districts, against 3,782 such emigrants registered in 1876-77. The total number received at Dhubri was 8,053 against 3,624 in the preceding year; and the total number of emigrants, who reached their final destination was 7,767, against 3,561 in 1876-77. The percentage of loss on the road to Dhubri was 6·009, against 3·86 in the previous year. The percentage of loss at Dhubri, and on the passage up from Dhubri, was respectively, 1·19 and 1·72 as compared with ·46 and ·89 respectively, in 1876-77. These percentages compare unfavourably with the percentages during the previous year. The increase in the rate of mortality is ascribed to the occurrence of cholera in the months of January and March. The details of loss on the way between the recruiting districts and Dhubri are said by the Superintendent of Emigration to be still unreliable, there being practically no check on desertions being reported as deaths. In addition to the emigrants concerning whom statistics have been given above, 1,899 emigrants set off to march up the whole way from the recruiting districts to Lakhimpur; of these, 1,885 reached their respective destinations, 11 having died and 3 absconded on their way up. The death-rate among these parties, less than ·7 per cent., was satisfactorily low. It is, however, not easy to understand why the mortality among these parties on the journey to Dhubri by land should be so much less than the mortality during the same journey among those emigrants who proceeded onwards from Dhubri by steamer. But, as stated before, the death-rate among the latter class during the journey by road is unreliable. In addition to the emigrants imported *via* Dhubri under agreements of some kind or the other, 433 emigrants under no contract of any kind embarked at Dhubri during the year as third-class passengers. No casualties are reported to have occurred among these emigrants. If the marching up of emigrants engaging under Act VII. attains the development which recent experience foreshadows, it will be necessary, Sir Stuart Bayley is of opinion, to regulate the system by some definite rules, as the provisions of the Act relating to the journey to the labour districts do not apply to emigrants marched up the whole way; but these rules should be few and simple. The death-rate for 1877-78 amongst emigrants on the river passage to Assam, namely, 3·59 per cent., was unusually high, the rate in the preceding year having been only 1·46 per cent.; but the Chief Commissioner is inclined to think that the high death-rate during the year was exceptional, and was owing almost entirely to outbreaks of cholera, 251 coolies having died from that disease during the voyage, giving a death-rate from cholera of 2·31 per cent. In 1876-77 only 124 deaths occurred from cholera during the voyage, giving a death-rate of 1·21 per cent. Whether the high death-rate from cholera during the year 1877-78 was due to any special causes or not, the Chief Commissioner is unable to say. The death-rate during the year among the Madrassi coolies imported into Upper Assam was lamentably high. The facts, as represented, seem to point to want of care in selecting the individual coolies rather than to any special condition of the gardens upon which they were employed. Inquiries were set on foot, with the view to ascertain whether any general prohibition against the importation of Madrassi coolies might be necessary. These inquiries seem to indicate that no such general prohibition was requisite but that immigrants from certain districts of Madras, especially those on the sea coast, seemed almost invariably to shew a very high rate of mortality. The whole question of mortality among the coolies in Assam is thus deserving of attention. We are glad to perceive that Sir Stuart Bayley is giving his best consideration to it.

THE SALT REVENUE.

SUFFICIENT time has not elapsed to test the working of the new salt policy of Government, but the experience of the last ten months shews how it is likely to influence the revenue. We will consider the different provinces separately. The following statement gives the comparative results in the Bengal Presidency for the last five years:

YEAR.	BENGAL. Quantity. Maunds.	BENGAL. Duty. Rs.	INLAND CUSTOMS. Quantity. Maunds.	INLAND CUSTOMS. Duty. Rs.
1874-75.....	6932155	22300091	3646714	10640316
1875-76.....	6702688	21616799	3639869	10689677
1876-77.....	6822201	22031349	3775959	11054835
1877-78.....	7144908	22930490	3852416	10283947
1878-79.....	7253122	21430937	4414957	11286713
Average.	6971015	22061933	3805983	10791158

The inclusion of the figures of all the provinces comprised in the Bengal Presidency in a lump is misleading. We cannot accurately ascertain the position of the several provinces of the Bengal Presidency in this respect. For instance we do not know how much salt is consumed in Bengal Proper, in the North Western Provinces, in the Punjab, Oudh and the Central Provinces respectively. Then in which provinces has the increased consumption taken place? Again, which provinces consume imported salt and country-made salt in greater or less proportion? Leaving these points aside we find that in 1874-75 the quantities of imported salt were the largest; there was a fall in the next two years; again there was a rise in 1877-78. Compared with the quantity in 1874-75 there has been a slight increase in 1878-79. Thus it is clear that the rate of consumption was not checked by the original duty, and its reduction has entailed upon the State an unnecessary and uncalled-for sacrifice of revenue. With regard to the inland customs there has been it would seem greater consumption in 1878-79, but this is apparently due to the new Sambar Lake arrangements, which have given the Government practically a monopoly. We give below a statement of the other provinces:

YEAR.	MADRAS. Quantity. Maunds.	MADRAS. Duty. Rs.	BOMBAY. Quantity. Maunds.	BOMBAY. Duty. Rs.	SIND. Quantity Maunds.	SIND. Duty Rs.
1874-5...	5141211	9364638	2842469	5680293	108987	58569
1875-6...	5222552	9539381	3054269	5981916	148567	75204
1876-7...	5239866	9577348	3401214	6646523	184869	68126
1877-8	5395645	10087324	3454745	6835355	203167	102420
1878-9...	4901729	12264062	3640337	8910438	67843	97352
Average.	5180201	10166551	3278607	6810905	132686	80334

It will be seen from the above that in Madras there has been a large falling-off in consumption. From 1874-75 to 1877-78 the consumption was fairly increasing, but in 1878-79 it came down by about 12 lacs of maunds. Now, what is the cause of this serious falling-off? It is doubtless partly due to reduced population owing to famine deaths. But it is also partly due to the increased duty. It is necessary to ascertain accurately what has been the practical effect of the enhancement of the duty upon consumption in Madras. If it has in any way stinted the consumption of salt by the poorer classes, the question then becomes serious and ought to be fully considered. It would appear that notwithstanding the increase of the duty in Bombay, there has been an increase in consumption there. On this point we confess we have not sufficient information. On the other hand the enhancement of the duty has brought consumption in Sind to about two-thirds less this year than what it was in the previous year. Thus in Sind the quantity consumed in 1877-78 was 203,167 maunds, whereas it came down in 1878-79 to 67,843 maunds! What is the cause of this enormous difference? It is observable that the aggregate revenue from salt has not decreased; on the contrary, it has increased, and the reason is obvious. In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies the duty has been raised about 50 per cent. But the revenue would have received a much larger expansion, if it had not been lowered in the Bengal Presidency. In this Presidency the loss amounts to about sixty lacs of rupees per annum, and while the indirect tax is being reduced, the Government has been increasing direct taxation, which is fruitful of many evils, and is filling the land with dissatisfaction and discontent.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE received the names of the following subscribers to the Kaviraj Romanath Sen Memorial Fund:

	Rs.
Babu Bolodeb Chunder Missir, ...	21 paid
,, Nobin Chunder Boral, ...	10
,, Persad Das Dutt, ...	50
,, Nosiram Ghosal, Pooree	1 paid

WE UNDERSTAND that the Budget for the ensuing financial year will be laid before the Legislative Council before His Excellency the Viceroy leaves the capital. The secrets of the Budget have not yet oozed out.

WE ARE informed that General Grant, ex-President of America, will arrive in Calcutta on the 10th instant. He will be the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy. We hope the leaders of native society will give him a fitting reception either individually or by a combined movement.

THE LAST annual distribution of prizes to the girls of the Bethune Female School, which was held on Thursday last, passed off with great *eclat*. His Excellency the Viceroy presided. After the award of the prizes Lord Lytton delivered an eloquent, philosophical and earnest address. His Lordship said that neither himself nor the Government wished to introduce revolutionary changes in Native Society, but he thought that there was no civilized man, who did not prize the companionship of a cultivated woman, and as the object of the Bethune School was to educate Hindu women for the proper discharge of the duties of life he hoped that educated and enlightened native gentlemen would co-operate with Government in the furtherance of that object. The success of the pupils of the Banga Mahila Vidiyalya, who have joined the institution, greatly added to the *eclat* of the occasion.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE with the concurrence of the Lords of the Treasury has fixed (*1s. 7½d.*) one shilling and seven pence half penny the rupee as the adjusting rate for transaction between the Imperial and Indian Treasuries during 1879-80. This is the rate at which family remittances will be made by the Treasury for those entitled to such remittances.

THE YOUNG Raja of Kuch Behar has returned from England. He is staying at Bankipore, and is shortly expected at Calcutta, whence he will proceed to Kuch Behar. The movements of this Prince are watched with some interest by our countrymen as he is the only semi-independent Prince in Bengal Proper. We do not know what arrangements the Government contemplates for the further education of the Raja, but we hear it is intended that His Highness should matriculate. Matriculation is certainly desirable, but we doubt whether it is exactly the sort of education which a young man in his station of life needs. We think he ought to have a fair knowledge of the English language, of the Vernacular, of law, particularly of the revenue law, and of the practical business of the administration of his Raj. This is the seed-time of his life, and if this time be frittered away in the acquisition of superficial knowledge, which will not be of much practical use to him hereafter, we are afraid he will not learn much afterwards. It is also of the utmost importance that the Raja should be kept off the temptations of modern civilization. He ought to be sent to Kuch Behar, and thus enabled to know his people and learn to realize the responsibilities, which will ultimately devolve upon him. If his early education should tend to estrange him from his people, it would be a great misfortune to Kuch Behar.

THE THIRD edition of the Transfer of Property Bill as revised by the Select Committee is published in the last *Gazette of India*. The notes of the several members of the Select Committee are edifying. Dr. Thornton "concurs in all the

omissions and amendments," but considers the Bill "to be capable of further simplification, and regrets to notice the almost entire absence of illustrations." Mr. Evans has not had time "to consider either the provisions of the Bill or the changes now made thoroughly," and yet he signs the report. Mr. Paul, the Advocate General, "concurs in all the omissions," but says nothing about the amendments made or the provisions retained. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot says, "I believe there is a great deal still left in the Bill which will be desirable to omit as relating to matters on which legislation is not called for." And Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore says that "the Bill admits of further improvement." The question is that when five out of seven members of the Select Committee hold that the Bill admits of much improvement, why was not necessary improvement made, and the revised Bill then published. But we forget—the time for the summer exodus to Simla approaches and the Select Committee have therefore no time to think about the Bill.

WE UNDERSTAND that a new detective establishment has been formed in connection with the Calcutta Police under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Lambert, the Deputy Commissioner. By far the best part of the arrangement is that the establishment will not be in any way under the Thana superintendents but under the immediate control of the Deputy Commissioner. This arrangement will foster a feeling of independence in the men, who will be employed not only for the detection of outside budmashes but also of Police budmashes. The idea is good, and properly guided and controlled, "Lambert's own," if we may call the men, may prove a valuable link in the Police machinery of Calcutta.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the Indian Association have resolved to depute to England Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, Barrister-at-law, as their delegate for the agitation of the Civil Service question as well as other questions connected with the administration of Indian affairs. Mr. Lalmohun is an able and well-informed gentleman, and his mission to England will be a pledge to Indian friends there that the people of this country are really in earnest about their affairs. We wish him every success.

A LONDON CORRESPONDENT writes to us to say that the cost of the Cape War, which will necessarily devolve upon the imperial treasury, renders the prospect of the transfer of the burden of the Affghan war from off the shoulders of India to those of England very uncertain. We can believe this, but this circumstance shews how scant justice is done to India. India is the milch cow, and her milk is taken away, while her own children are starving!

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION of Bombay have taken time by the forelock. They propose to reduce hours of factory labour of their own accord, and have recorded their opinion that the import duty on coarse cotton goods may be taken off. Of course the amount of revenue which will be thus sacrificed is very small, about 4 lacs per annum, and if this crust of bread will pacify hungry Lancashire, the Government will buy cheap popularity. But on principle we think that the duty on coarse goods ought not to be remitted, for in the present position of Indian finance the Government is not in a position to make any sacrifice of revenue whatever. Any concession made to Manchester because she can howl will be a deliberate wrong done to India.

THE MAHARAJA of Mourbhunge has set a novel example of testimonializing a public officer. He has contributed the munificent sum of Rs. 20,000 in aid of the Cuttack College, on the understanding that the College should be called the Ravenshaw College after the name of Mr. Ravenshaw, the late Commissioner of Orissa. In the case of Mr. Ravenshaw the compliment is not unmerited, because he, whilst in Orissa, did identify himself with the people of that province. But it is for the Government to consider whether it would be a good and wholesome practice to allow a single private individual to change the name of a public institution in favour of some official, to whom for special reasons he may be particularly attached or grateful. Then honors of this kind would be cheaply purchased by public officers, for if they could secure the good will of a single person with a long purse, they would secure immortality.

THE INDIANS in England have performed a national duty by petitioning Parliament regarding the defrayal of the cost of the Affghan war out of Indian revenue. A meeting was held, presided over by Mirza Peer Baksh, who said that "the war which was going on was entirely out of their sphere, being waged for the rectification of the North-West frontier of India. It belonged, therefore, to the Imperial policy, and as such its expenses ought to be paid out of the Imperial Exchequer, and not out of the Indian revenue. The people of India were very poor; their income per head was only 25s. per annum, which, after deducting 6s. 6d. taxes, left but 18s. 6d. per year, or 1s. 6½d. per month. If two millions sterling were raised each person would have to bear a charge of two pence, equal to four days' maintenance. England was the richest country in the world, and her people the most generous, and they could bear the burden far more easily than India." But we put our demand on the higher and not on the lower ground advanced above. We are of opinion that in law and equity the Indian revenue is not fairly chargeable with the cost of the Afghan war, which is an imperial undertaking, and that it ought therefore to be relieved of the burden.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to record the death of Babu Womesh Chunder Mitter, native manager of Messrs. Toulmin & Co. On Thursday last he had gone out on business and returned home in the evening as usual, and was about to go out again when he was suddenly seized with a fit of apoplexy, and became a corpse in five hours. Medical aid was immediately called in but it was of no avail. Babu Womesh Chunder Mitter was an inhabitant of Bagathi in the district of Hooghly, and a nephew of the late Babu Ram Gopal Ghose. He was born in July 1831 and was thus in the forty-eighth year of his age when he died. He was originally brought up in Hare's School, and was subsequently promoted to the Hindu College, where he early distinguished himself. He then joined the firm of his uncle Babu Ramgopal first as an assistant and then as a partner; in this capacity he managed the business of this firm for some time at Akyab, Moulmin, Rangoon and Calcutta. On the death of Babu Ramgopal he with two other partners carried on the firm for some time, but ultimately the firm was dissolved. Lately he joined the firm of Messrs. Toulmin & Co., as native manager. Babu Womesh Chunder was a man of great intelligence, thorough business habits and large experience in indegenous produce. He possessed a remarkable knowledge of the Calcutta Markets and was the chief guide of Messrs. Toulmin & Co., in the preparation of their weekly commercial report, a document of great value. From 1856 he was a member of the Native Committee of the DistrictCharitable Society, of which he became Joint Secretary in 1859. In this capacity he rendered most useful services. He used to keep the accounts of the funds at the disposal of the Native Committee, disburse the charities, and otherwise take a most active part in the management of the business of the Committee. His death is a serious loss to the District Charitable Society. In private life he was highly esteemed by those who knew him. Frank, generous, warm-hearted, open-handed, obliging, and self-sacrificing he was a very fair specimen of the educated Bengali. His death is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

"GIVE your judgment but not your reasons', said a wise English Judge, and Mr. Pollen, the judge of Surat, who refused the application of Mr. Kikabhai Purbhudas, one of the six accused in the case known as the Surat Editors' case, to which we adverted last week, would have acted wisely if he had refrained from giving his reasons for the refusal. The reasons given are so flimsy, so weak, and so absurd that we wonder that a judge who carried a head on his shoulder, could record them. His whole argument amounts to this that the application having been made five months after the decision of the first case, there seems to be a doubt as to the *bona fides* of it, and that it is therefore rejected. In order to obviate misunderstanding we give below the judgment:

The petition is now made after the lapse of nearly five months from the date of the decision of the case; and the delay in presenting it, which has not been satisfactorily accounted for, raises in my mind a doubt as to the *bona fides* of the application; and the question also arises whether after such a lapse of time it would be for the public interest to sanction a prosecution, which would revive much bad feeling and excitement in the city of Surat and which would probably drag on for many months to come and possibly without any definite or satisfactory result. Had a similar application been made to me on behalf of Kikabhi soon after the conclusion of the trial, I would have felt it incumbent on me to grant a sanction for the prosecution of some at least of the witnesses who have been named, more especially Nos. 1, 3 and 8 on the above list, for it seemed to me that there were good grounds for believing that many of the statements made by some of them were false and with respect to these statements there was a mass of rebutting evidence, which would have been available for the purpose of proving their falsity. But now that a considerable length of time has intervened and the public mind has settled down, it seems to me that there are good grounds for declining to accede to this tardy application. It is of course for the interest of justice that perjurers and promotes of false charges should be prosecuted and punished, but it behoves the parties interested to set the law in motion within a reasonable time.

When a reasonable time has been suffered to pass by without any steps being taken, it becomes expedient to look less at the private injury that may have been suffered by the aggrieved party, and to look more at the larger question whether from a public point of view and in the interests of the public it is advisable to grant such a sanction as that now asked for. After giving to the matter the best consideration in my power and with a full sense of the responsibility involved, I arrive at the conclusion that I ought not to give my assent to this application. Application accordingly refused.

We do not know which to admire most, the simple-heartedness of the judge or his want of proper appreciation of his duty. How could he from the bowels of his own consciousness "decide that there was doubt as to the *bona fide* of the application because of the delay; there might be fifty reasons why there should have been delay, but what had the judge to do with it? Was the prosecution barred by the law of limitation, and if not, had the judge authority to substitute a law of his own? He said that it would "revive much bad feeling and excitement," but is that a good and valid reason that an applicant should be denied justice? He admits that "it seemed to me that there were good grounds for believing that many of the statements made by some of them were false and with respect to these statements there was a mass of rebutting evidence which would have been available for the purpose of proving their falsity." If this was his opinion, was not the refusal of the application a wanton denial of justice? The Judge propounds this strange and extraordinary doctrine, that "when a reasonable time has been suffered to pass by without any steps being taken it becomes expedient to look less at the private injury that may have been suffered by the aggrieved party, and to look more at the larger question whether from a public point of view and in the interests of the public it is advisable to grant such a sanction as that now asked for." All private wrongs, are in one sense public wrongs, for the interests of the private individual when the law is violated in his person represent the interests of the public, and a judge has no discretion to refuse an application for justice because it may cause excitement in the public mind. We hope this extraordinary judgment will be taken before the High Court, who we trust will teach him his duties.

JUST as we were going to press we received the following important intelligence from the seat of war:

"A letter was received at Jellalabad on the 26th ultimo from Yakub Khan dated Cabul the 20th, containing overtures for the renewal of friendly relations with the British Government. On the 28th, a further letter was received from Yakub Khan dated the 26th to the effect that since the despatch of his last letter news had reached Cabul on the 28th February of the death of his father on the 21st February and adding that as his father was an old friend of the British Government, he sent this information out of friendship. The bearer of the letter is Shaghassi Shah Sowar Khan, nephew of Shaghassi Sherdil Khan. He was only two days on the road from Cabul."

WAR TELEGRAMS.

A column 900 strong and 2 Mountain Guns under General Jenkins started from Jellalabad on the morning of twenty second for Charbagh Lughman Valley to give confidence to people. Force will probably return on Monday.

On the 20th a large meeting of Moollahs assembled before Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan at Jellalabad and gave an unanimous opinion that as the Amir has gone to seek Russian help, a religious demonstration in his favor is not lawful. The recent fanatical acts were condemned. The tolerance of the English—in religious matters was admitted. A reconnaissance towards Lughman take place to-morrow,

It is stated from Hazara that on the 20th instant, Arsala khan's armed gathering on the Kush border, dispersed to their several homes, no further cause for anxiety.

From Khandahar dated 20th a respectable inhabitant of Khandahar has just arrived from Persian Sabzar and did the journey in twenty nine days, but reports the road very difficult and unsafe. Informant was in the employ of the Persian Governor of Seistan till the 24th of November, when he was sent by him to Teheran. Seistan was then perfectly quiet and in peaceable possession of Persians. One regiment sent there to restore order has been sent back to Karman and another was to follow. The Persian had crossed the frontier but returned.

From Dera Ismail Khan dated the 23rd from Tonk, a successful pursuit has been made, and dispersion effected, in the Larzan Pass near Mutazai, on the 21st instant, of a combined body of Mahsuds and Bhuttanis numbering three hundred men, by a detachment of thirty rifles 4th Punjab Infantary under Lieutenant Radford. The maraunding body in attempting to carry off some cattle were attacked by Radford's small party vigorously, and dispersed after sustaining a loss of eight killed. One sepoy wounded on our side, has since died

The Lughman Valley reconnaissance. All the head men of Lughman including those of Alishang and Alingar Valley, but excluding Khan Mahomed Khan of the Tsack Ghilzies and Dairam, cousin of Azmatoollah, came in and paid their respects. The Malik of Charbagh who was captured with the Sirdars on the 13th, was released and sent in. Men went to try and effect release of Sirdar Sher Mahomed Khan, who is partly hampered on account of his sons being at Kabul, and carried the Sirdar to the Oozbeen Valley.

Lughman head men gave hostages that they would either procure his release or prevent Khan Mahomed's return to Lughman. The reconnaissance force consisted of 700 Infantry 2 Mountain Guns, and a squadron cavalry under Brigadier General Jenkins. Not a shot fired by day or night. General effect was good.

A Report has reachead Jellalabad of some rupture between Yakoob and General Daood Shah Khan and that latter has left Kabul direction not known.

News from Turkistan.—Ameer said to be still at Mazar, and that Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, Kuzi Kadsu, Mirza Mahomed Hossan, and Mastilmuss Shah Mahomed are at Tashkend. Son of the Kuner Sayid and Fateh Khan nephew of Azimaheellah Khan, Ghilzi have come in

News has been received from a trader recently arrived from Central Asia, confirming the accounts that the Russians have for some time had forts at Yagnshtam, formerly called Yesikichak, about two marches from Kashgar city, and also at a place called Atbash, south of the Chadyr Kul, on the route between Fort Naryn and Kashgar. The latter town was not occupied in November as some previous reports alleged, but the Russians appeared to be intending to move in that direction in support of some Andijani trader to whose exclusion from Kashgar by the Chinese exception was taken.

The accounts of the Russian movements on the Great Pamir by Kurakul, and Rangkul towards Sirikol, are also confirmed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P
The Moharajah, of Doomraon	6	8	0
Khamargachee Desh Hitoishiny Sobha	5	0	0
Veer Chand Deep Chand Esq., Sholapore	6	10	0
Head Master, Bhastara School	6	10	0
Kurnel Chowthoria Shaheb Esq., Kolia	7	0	0
Nawadi Reading Room	6	12	0
Secretary Poona Native General Library	13	4	0
Baboo Okhoy Chunder Ghose, Dacca	6	10	0
,, Anund Chunder Das, Futtehgarh	6	10	0
,, Chunder Coomar Mitter, Gwalparah	7	0	
,, Nobin Chunder Sircar Tehta	7	0	0
,, Nilmadhub Samonta, Dinagepore	13	4	0
,, Baney Madhub Banerjee, Pankabari	5	0	0
,, Hurry Mohan Lahory, Nowgong	13	4	0
,, Ramdoyal B. A. Sirhind Canal	13	4	0
,, Herombo Chunder Chuckerbutty, Bamni Noakhally	10	0	0
,, Prosunno Buddon Mittra, Benares	2	4	0

MONEY MARKET.

(*March* 1, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	94	8 a	94	6
6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	,,	97	8 a	98	0
4½ Per Cent. of 1871 (1881)	,,	96	8 a	97	0
4½ Per Cent. (Trans.) of 1872 (1879) reduced to				4 p. ct.	
4½ Per Cent. of 1878 (1893)	,,	99	7 a	99	10
5½ Per Cent. of 1859-60 (1879)	,,	Nominal			

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

Per Cent. for 15 years (1882)	Rs.	101	8 a	102	0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1864 (1884)	Rs.	106	8 a	107	0
6 Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	,,	107	0 a	108	0
6 Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	,,	108	0 a	109	0
6 Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	,,	110	0 a	111	0
6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1890)	,,	111	0 a	112	0
6 Per Cent. of 1872 (1892)	,,	112	0 a	113	0
5 Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	,,	101	8 a	102	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*February* 26, 1879.

GENERAL.—Baboo Parbutty Churn Roy, B.A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed on Settlement Work, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Kali Prosunno Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Serampore, Hooghly, on leave, is transferred temporarily to Nuddea.

Mr. Charles Knight Harcourt is appointed to be Captain of the "A" Company of the Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps, *vice* Mr. W. Lloyd resigned.

Mr. J. C. Veasey, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Bogra is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Noakhally during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Manson or until further orders.

Mr. F. H. Harding Assistant Magistrate and Collector on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Buxar division of the Shahabad district.

Mr. T. Smith, who reported his return from furlough on the 13th instant, is allowed subsidiary leave for twenty-one days from that date, to enable him to join his appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Backergunge.

Moulvie Mahoolah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, on leave is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Jessore district.

Baboo Jogendra Nath Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jehanabad Burdwan, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April next.

The Senior Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, for the time being, is vested with special appellate powers under Section 87 of the Land Registration Act, VII (B.C.) of 1876.

Mr. O. T. Barrow, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Pooree, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Act X of 1859.

Mr. E. Grey, District and Sessions Judge of Gya, is allowed special leave for six months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th May next, together with subsidiary leave for thirty days, under Section 24 (*a*) of the Code.

Mr. G. E. Porter Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Patna, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. Grey, or until further orders.

Mr. W. B. Oldham, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of the Southal Pergunnahs, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. S. Wood, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he may relieve Mr. J. Boxwell. Mr. Oldham is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Deputy Commissioners.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, having reported his return from leave on the afternoon of the 11th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 31st October 1878, is cancelled.

Mr. F. R. S. Collier, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Seetamurhee, Mozufferpore, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. F. H. Pelley, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Dacca Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. B. Peacock, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Whitmore is appointed to act, until further orders in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector *vice* Mr. W. H. Page. Mr. Whitmore will however, act as Magistrate and Collector of Balasore during the absence on leave, of Mr. T. Norman, or until further orders.

Mr. C. D. O. Winter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Beerbhoom, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Mr. J. F. Stevens.

Mr. E. H. Whinfield having applied for permission to resign the service, the orders of the 8th instant, appointing him to act as Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, are cancelled.

Mr. P. Nolan, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, during the absence, on deputation of Mr. J. Beames, or until further orders.

Mr. E. R. Middleton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Mohanund Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is transferred to Julpigoree, on being relieved of his present duties under the Irrigation Branch of this Government.

Boboo Janokey Nath Mozoomdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom, is transferred to Maldah.

REGISTRATION.—Baboo Kristo Hurry Bose, Special Sub-Registrar, Chittagong, is allowed leave for twenty-seven days, under Section 9, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under the orders of the 13th ultimo.

Baboo Hurry Charan Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Champarun, is also appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Motesharee, *vice* Baboo Jadub Chunder Ghose.

Mr. F. J. Rowe, M.A., Officiating Principal, Kishnaghur College, is appointed to act, until further orders as Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, *vice* Mr. A. W. Garrett.

Mr. W. H. Paulson, a Professor of the Presidency College, is appointed to act until further orders, as Principal of the Kishnaghur College, *vice* Mr. F. J. Rowe.

MEDICAL.—Surgeon H. W. Hill, Civil Surgeon, Monghyr is appointed to act, until further orders, as Civil Surgeon of Manbhoom.

Mr. W. Wilson, Medical Officer, Manbhoom, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Medical Officer of Maldah.

Assistant Surgeon Omesh Chunder Roy, attached to the Monghyr Charitable Dispensary, is appointed to act temporarily as Medical Officer of Mongayr.

Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon Kedar Nath Sen, now doing duty at Cuttack is appointed to have temporary charge of the Monghyr Charitable Dispensary, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Omesh Chunder Roy.

Assistant Surgeon Sonatun Bysack, in medical charge of the Charitable Dispensary, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Assistant Surgeon Kristo Churn Bose a supernumerary at the Medical College Hospital Calcutta, is appointed to have medical charge of the Charitable Dispensary, Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Sonatun Bysack, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

BOOKS FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICE.

RIGVED SANHITA with the Commentary of Sayana, Rs. 215.
Strange's Hindu Law 2 Vols London Rs. 6.
Bengal Law Reports Vol 10-15, Rs. 34.
Indian Law Reports of 1876, Rs. 34, Moore's Indian Appeals Vol. XI, Rs. 15.
Legislative Acts 1834-72. Rs. 5. B. C. Acts 1862-69 Rs. 2
Addison on Contract, 6th edition Rs. 10.
Story's Law of Agency Rs. 9.
—On Bailment Rs. 9.
Brooms Legal Maxim, 4th edition Rs. 7.
Roscoe's Evidence in Criminial Cases, Rs. 5,

NOW READY.

Parasara Sunhita with Bengali translation Rs. 1-4.
15 Bosepara Lane, Calcutta, KEDAR NATH BANERJEE.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the measurements and valuations or assessments of the portion of the Town noted in the margin, have been completed, and that the books containing the said measurements and valuations or assessments can be inspected on any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) at the office of the Commissioners, No. 4, Jaun Bazar Street, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

North by Sobha Bazar Street, South by Cotton Street and Meer bohur Ghat Street, East by Chitpore Road, and West by River Hooghly.

Any person, desiring to appeal against the said measurements and valuations or assessments, must, within fifteen days from this date, deliver at the office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating, the grounds of appeal, and also informing the Commissioners whether he intends to appeal under Clause *a* or *b* of Section 114 of Act IV. (B, C.) of 1876.

The Commissioners will proceed to hear the appeals under Clause *a* of Section 114 on Monday, the 17th day of March 1879, at Noon at the Town Hall.

But no such appeal will be heard by the Commissioners unless the provisions of Section 115 of the said Act have previously been complied with, and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made shall be recorded in the Assessment Book, as the owner of the house or land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof or by the agent of either of them.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Tenders are invited and will be received by the Engineer up to the 4th proximo for a year's supply of best Country Steam Coal. Delivery to commence from the 1st April next and completed as follows:—

For the Pultah Pumping Station	...	45000	Mds.
,, Tallah	...	58000	,,
,, Wellington Square	...	29000	,,
,, Chandpaul	...	22000	,,
,, Drainage Palmers Bridge	...	40000	,,
,, Slaughter House	...	4000	,,
,, Entally Stores	...	13000	,,
Total year's requirement	...	211000	,,

more or less in nearly equal monthly portions, as will be indented for.

Parties tendering are requested to deliver 200 maunds to the Superintendent at Pulta for trial. Conditions of contract can be obtained on application.

Tenders to be under cover superscribed "Tender for coal" and each to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as earnest money,

JAMES KIMBER
Engineer to the Corporation.

NOTIFICATION.

The Corporation of the Town of Calcutta are prepared with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under the provisions of Section 334 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876, to receive tenders for Loans on Debenture for Six Lacs of Rupees on the security of the rates, taxes and dues, imposed and levied under the said Act for the construction of Drainage Works and for the extension of Water Supply during the year 1879.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum payable on the 1st May and 1st November of each year, and having a currency of 30 years.

3. The form of the Debenture Bonds will be that given in the seventh Schedule of the aforesaid Act.

4. No Debenture will be issued for any less sum than Rupees Five Hundred (500), and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for even sums of Rupees One Hundred (100).

5. Subscriptions will be received, and scrip receipts for instalments paid will be granted by the Bank of Bengal. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible in exchange for the scrip receipts for instalments paid into the Bank of Bengal.

6. Tenders for the whole, or any part of the above-named sum of Rupees Six Lacs, will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to noon of Monday, the 10th of March.

7. Each tender must be addressed in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1879."

8. The tenders will be opened at the Municipal Office, on Monday, the 10th March, at 1 O'Clock P.M. by the Chairman of the Corporation. The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept any tender below the minimum rate which will be placed upon the table in a sealed envelope to be opened and declared in the event of any tender being rejected, on the ground that it is below the minimum rate.

The amount of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments :—

Four-tenths within 15 days of acceptance of tender.
Three-tenths on the 1st April.
Two-tenths on the 1st May.
One-tenth on the 1st June.

9. Anticipation Interest will be paid on the two first instalments up to 30th April 1879 inclusive and on the last instalment up to 31st October 1879 inclusive.

10. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Corporation a sum equal to two (2) per cent. of the amount tendered, Bank receipt for which amount must accompany the tender.

11. If the tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken in part of the first instalment, but it will be forfeited if, after acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully taken up.

12. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted, will be returned on application.

13. In the case of equality of tenders above the amount required, a *pro rata* allotment will be made.

14. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna ; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

15. In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. It is desirable that the tender, or at least the name of the person making the tender, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
SECRETARY TO THE CORPORATION.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 5th March 1879, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas* for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

* Fractions of an anna not allowed.

I enclose a *deposit receipt* of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, for Rs. and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Corporation at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, the first instalment on or before the 26th March 1879, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the Notification as follows :—

Three-tenths on the 1st April.
Two-tenths on the 1st May.
One-tenth on the 1st June.

N. B.—A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. In order to avoid mistakes, it is desirable that the tender, or, at least, the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.

WANTED.

For the Modhubanee Aided School Durbhangah an English Master on a Monthly salary of Rs. 20 with fair prospects. Applicants must know Hindee and Hindustanee.

Application to be received by the Secretary up to the 15th of March 1879.

ASHUTOSH MUKERJEE,
Head Master.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

শরদ প্রতিমা

শ্রীমদন মোহন মিত্র প্রণীত

৫৫ নং ক্যানিঙ লাইব্রেরিতে পাওয়া যায়।

মূল্য ।/০ মাত্র ডাকমাসুল অর্দ্ধ আনা।

NOTICE

Wanted a private tutor to teach the little children of a native gentleman of Bhowanipore, six hours a day—Pay Rs. 35 a month.—Apply to Babu Radhagobind Mullick, Assistant Secretary South Suburban School, Bhowanipore.

WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR PILES.

An excellent newly discovered Patent Medicine for Piles and for all sorts of complaints arising therefrom, sold in bottles @ Re. 1-8 exclusive of Postage. To be had at Messrs. R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s Dispensary, Messrs. Chuckerbutty Sen's and Co., Imperial Druggist Hall and Doctor Baboo Opender Chunder Bose, Mirzapore, Machooabazar Street No. 86, and also at the premisses of Babu K. P. Chatterjee, No. 13, Jhamapooker Lane. K. P. C.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The Residence of the Honorary Secretary to the above Society is at No. 18 Lall Bazar Street.

The Society is in urgent need of funds and contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

J. LAMBERT,
Honorary Secretary.

10*th January* 1879.

By appointment,
To His Highness the MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
Calcutta,
AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, Lower Chitpore Road.
C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas, Postage &c.,* 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co.'s
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1, *Postage &c.,* 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

No. 219 Pump on Barrow, fitted with 25' 2" Section and 30' 1½" Delivery Hose Rs. 260.

Provincial Fire Engine No. 200 with double 5 Barrels, 25 feet 2½ inch I. R. Suction and 50 feet 2½ inch I. R. Delivery Hose ... ... ,, 660

This is an admirable Fire Engine, for small villages or factories ; it is quite portable, and can be easily placed on a light cart, and run off to wherever required.

The approximate quantity of water delivered 100 feet high, is 70 gals, per minute.

Brooke's Fire Engine in Tank, with 25 feet Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose, &c. Rs. 575.

Fire Engine No. 217, complete with 25 feet 1 ¾ inch Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose, &c. ... ,, 300

Factory Fire Engine No. 510, with 25 feet 2½ inch Leather Suction and 50 feet 2 inch Leather Delivery Hose, complete ... ... ,, 1,750

T. E. THOMSON & Co. have also in stock Garden Engines Syringes, Aquajects in Pail Improved Water Barrows, Fountain Jets, and all kinds of Garden Implements and Tools.

Manufacturers of and Agents for Jeben's Patent Transplanting Tools.

10 per cent Discount off the above prices for Cash

FEVER MIXTURE.

Cures the worst forms of

MALARIOUS FEVER.
REMITTENT FEVER.
INTERMITTENT FEVER.
Ague.

This mixture is largely used in Calcutta and the surrounding districts and never fails to effect a radical cure of any of the above Fevers, even in the worst cases, if proper attention be paid to the instructions accompanying each bottle.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-2 @ 1-8.

For convenience of transit by post, this mixture is made in a *concentrated* form with clear instructions for diluting. It is particularly recommended to tea planters, missionaries, and others residing in the interior, both on account of its admirable properties, as a curative and preventative Agent and of its extreme cheapness. A large sized bottle of concentrated mixture will make *one quart* of Fever Mixture.

Per bottle, Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

Sold only by J. CORFIELD & Co.

SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Corfield's Spleen Mixture has a very large sale in lower Bengal, and is approved by numerous Medical men who are constantly prescribing it.

A few doses are sufficient to reduce an enlargement, and if the mixture be persevered in for a short time, it will effect a permanent cure.

Per bottle Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

This mixture is also made in a concentrated form for convenience of transit by post.

Full directions in English and Bengali accompany each bottle.

Extract of Bael for Dysentery, Diarhœa, &c.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8 @ 2-8.

AMMONIATED SOLUTION OF QUININE.
An absolute specific for Influenza or cold in the head.
Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 @ 2-8.

Quinine & Iron Tonic.

The best medicine to take after fever or any other debilitating disease. It excites the appetite and puts the patient in strength in an incredibly short space of time.

per bottle Rs. 2.

J. CORFIELD & Co.
CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

BOSE PRESS,
No. 309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta,
Undertakes to execute printing works in English, Bengali and Nagri on very moderate charges.
G. C. BOSE & Co.,—*Managing Proprietors.*

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on 07 August, 2017

BY APPOINTMENT
To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble
LORD LYTTON, G.M.S.I.
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
&c., &c., &c.,
BATHGATE & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
Beg to draw attention to the following :—
B. & Co.'s Syrup of Lactate of Iron.
(The most successful medicine ever introduced by B. & Co.)

It has been ascertained that iron, in whatever form, cannot enter the blood unless dissolved by Lactic Acid. If this acid, naturally produced in the healthy stomach be deficient from any cause, it must be evident that a soluble Lactate of Iron will possess most important advantages over every other form of Iron from being so readily assimilated.

In cases where the climate is telling upon the system, and health gradually breaking down, a course of

B. & Co.'s Syrup of Lactate of Iron

has been found to restore the patient to perfect health in thousands of instances.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 2-8 cash ; Rs. 3 credit.

BATHGATE & CO.
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND DECOCTION
OF
RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA.

Sarsaparilla has been extensively prescribed with great success in cases of scurvy, scrofula obstinate rheumatic affections, and in cutaneous eruptions.

As an alterative it is one of the best which the vegetable Kingdom affords gradually checking all morbid conditions restoring the tone of the stomach, and recruiting the constitution broken down by long protracted disease or by an extended course of mercury.

By the process employed in preparing BATHGATE & Co's Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, the properties of the Sarsaparilla Root are preserved in a purer and more concentrated state than is obtained by the ordinary method.

Price ½ Pint Bottles Rs. 3 Pints Rs. 6.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 51, PARK STREET.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
President.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.
Vice-Presidents.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
General Court of Directors.
Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.
Report by the Directors
PRESENTED TO THE
Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049: 10: 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863 : 10 : 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576: 10 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 6s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768: 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479: 16: 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.
General Agents : ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Notice.
AFGHAN EXPEDITION.

An extra rate of 3 guineas will be charged to Officers proceeding on active service into Afghanistan.

No More Pains!!!
DARLINGTON'S
INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle Re. 1 ; Large size Rs. 2, packing & postage As. 8,
DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Barisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St. Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully.—EDWARD BROWN.

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose two currency notes of ten rupees each and beg you will kindly send me eight bottles more (large size) of your famous "Infallible Pain-Curer" which is undoubtedly worthy of its name. Yours most obediently, Digamber Pershad, English teacher to Baboo Sreedhur Sahi, Zemindar of Manjha, camp Ajodhya in Fyzabad.

Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, Bombay Presy, writes :

Dear Sirs,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a usefnl medicine.

I remain, Yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE.
Superioress Felia de la Croix.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle (large size) of the Infallible Pain Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good.

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITIUS, Subordinate Judge.
Kaira, Guzrath, Bombay Presidency.

Dear Sirs.—Your Infallible Pain-Curer, which was sent to Baboo Rajkisore Chatterjee Toondla has done him good and he writes me to send him another bottle as early as possible Will you have the goodness to send up without delay another bottle (large size) of the same sort you forwarded last time to him. Yours faithfully,

KISORY MOHUN CHATTERJEE, 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,—Lately I had taken from you a bottle of your famous "No More Pains" which has almost relieved me of all my pains. I beg to enclose a remittance in postage stamps, and hope you will be pleased to send me another bottle of the same medicine.

Yours faithfully. RAJENDRA NATH CHATTERJEE, Hallisahur Khasbatty, *via* Kanchrapara, Camp Rungown.

Gentlemen,—I enclose Telegraph Stamps, and beg you will kindly send me another bottle of your "Infallible Pain-Curer," which is undoubtedly worthy of its name.

Yours faithfully,
P. THORPE, No. 39 Anderson Street, Black Town, Madras.

Notice.
NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

On and from 1st February 1879, the Up and Down Mixed trains which now only run to, and from Julpaiguri, will run through to Silrguri, as follows :—

UP MIXED TRAIN.

Julpaiguri	Dep.	10 42 P. M.
Siliguri	Arr.	12 19 A. M.

DOWN MIXED TRAIN.

Siliguri	Dep.	1 48 A. M.
Julpaiguri	Arr.	3 25 „

By Order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office : Saidpur, 31st Jannary 1879.

NOTICE.

Baboo Khetter Nauth Bhattacharjee (late of the Public Works and Road Cess Department) will undertake to design and superintend the construction of Buildings and to act as an Engineer and Surveyor in the partition of House and landed properties. Communications to be addressed to him at 70/1 Sookea's Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

The Midnapore Canal between Dainan and Midnapore will be closed for silt clearance between 15th March and 30th April next, instead of between 15th February and 31st March as previously advertized.

D. B. HORN,
Asst. Chief Engineer, Bengal Irrigation Branch.

Fort William, the 14th February 1879.

TO LET.

Premises No. 25, Kristodas Pal's Lane.
„ „ 5, Do. do. do.
Apply to *Printer*

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, CALCUTTA

Beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to **Colleges and Schools**, to their large and varied stock of

SILVER MEDALS.

Suitable for presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

We would mention that the Designs & ornamentation in these Medals are not engraved, but are raised in high relief, which produces a much handsomer effect.

The prices quoted are for Medals and cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

The "Star and Crown" Medal Rs. 16
Back left quite plain for engraving.

The " Temple of Fame" Medal, 1¾ inches Rs. 22
The " Triumph of Industry" Medal, 1¼ „ „ 16
The " Laurel Wreath" Medal, 1¼ „ „ 14
Plain Silver Medals, 1¼ inches diameter Rs. 11 in case.
„ „ „ 1½ „ „ 15 „
Silver Medals with wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter Rs. 20

Each complete in morocco case.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Calcutta.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA
OR
PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাধক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan, Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**
Sole Agents. B. M. SIRCAR. & Co.

COST PRICE.
Very Very Superior Coke.
SPECIAL SELECT QUALITY.

Two maunds of this are equal to three maunds of that ordinarily sold. It is perfectly dry and pure, not being mixed with burnt coal or other inferior stuffs. Per maund 9 annas, 6 pie, cart and cooly paid by us and delivered at purchasers' houses.

W. L. ATKINSON & CO.,
5, Old Court House Street.

JUST ARRIVED.
A large supply of Homœopathic.
PHIAL S. & CORK S.
From London—Per "S. S. *Queen Victoria.*"

To be had at DATTA'S Laboratory. **HOMŒOPATHIC**

No. 312, Chitpore Road ; Battalah, Calcutta,
☞ *Illustrated Price list free on application ; postage ½ anna.* Terms Easy. Cash.

B. K. DATTA,—Homœo. Practitioner.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As.
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	8
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IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

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